

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1897.

NO. 31.

FROM WASHINGTON

An Interesting Letter From Our National Capitol.

THE DOINGS OF NOTABLES.

Some of the Events of the Week that Has Just Passed.—Boatner Wins His Fight

SENATOR GEORGE'S CONDITION.

An Important Message Occupied the Attention of the Senate Friday.—Powerful Petitions in Favor of the Arbitration Treaty to be Presented.—Hon. Walker Fearn III.

Washington, D. C.—The bill for the representation of the United States on any international monetary conference that may be called occupied the Senate Friday almost exclusively, and was finally passed by the triumphant majority of 46 to 4. It authorizes the President to appoint four or more commissioners to any international conference with a view to securing a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ration between the metals, with free mintage at such rates, and it also authorizes the President to call, in his discretion, such conferences, to assemble at such points as may be agreed upon. The debate on the bill was long and interesting, but by far the most important speech was that made by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.). He took the ground that a very large majority of the people of the civilized world was in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. He quoted two distinguished French statesmen—M. Fongereol and Meline—as strongly in favor of bimetalism, and said that a resolution introduced in the French Assembly by the first-named gentleman had the support of 367 out of 450 delegates, or a majority of between three-fifths and four-fifths.

Mr. Hoar also named as among the principal European advocates of bimetalism Mr. Balfour, leader of the English House of Commons, and recalled the remark made by him to a member of the present British Cabinet, in a brilliant company in England, when he (Mr. Hoar) declined to repeat what Mr. Balfour had said to him, "Why, Mr. Hoar, it is no secret that Mr. Balfour's opinions on this matter are those of a majority of Her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Hoar also mentioned the likelihood of Germany and Russia joining in the bimetallic movement, and he declared, in this connection, that the time had come for making another effort in that direction.

Senator Sherman, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has received a petition from the British Arbitration Society of London, which that organization asks him to lay before the Senate. The petition is similar to many that have been received from American societies, and urges the ratification of the proposed general treaty of arbitration as the first step between the two greatest nations of the earth toward universal peace.

Unfortunately for the British association it was ignorant of the provisions of the United States Constitution when it addressed its petition either to Congress or any individual member thereof. The receipt of petitions or memorials by Congress from aliens is prohibited unless the same come through the State Department. Senator Sherman cannot, therefore, present the petition to the Senate.

He declines to make its text public or discuss the petition in general terms even. A petition, elaborately printed on parchment and signed by an even hundred of the leading citizens of Philadelphia, was presented to the Senate this week. It urges the Senate to ratify the treaty of arbitration now pending between this country and Great Britain. The memorial is signed by Mayor Warwick, the judges of the various courts, ex-Senator Edmunds, formerly of Virginia, and bankers and capitalists representing money valued in the millions.

The House Commerce Committee has approved the following bills: Appropriating \$70,000 for a lighthouse at the pitch of Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, N. C. Appropriating \$7,000 for a front beacon of Apalachicola Bay range light station, Florida, and authorizing the construction by the Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Railway Company of a bridge across the Sabine River between Louisiana and Texas.

The State Department has received cable advice of the critical illness from double pneumonia of Hon. Walker Fearn, of Alabama, United States "Judge of First Instance" in the International Tribunal at Cairo, Egypt. At Judge Fearn's advanced age it is feared he cannot rally from the attack. Fearn was Minister to Greece under Cleveland's first Administration. During the war he, with the late Justice Lamar, succeeded Mason and Slidell as Representatives of the Confederacy in Europe.

Attorney-General Harmon has prepared a petition for a writ of certiorari to bring up for review by the Supreme Court of the United States the case of the Three Friends, the alleged filibustering steamer, from the United States Court for the Southern District of Florida, which he will present to the court at its session Monday. An appeal from the decision of Judge Long in the case has been taken to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, where it is now pending.

It is understood that a treaty is soon to be sent to the Senate negotiated between this country and Japan, on the subject of trademarks and copyrights. American business men, who have suffered from the absence of such treaty, have been urging the establishment of such relations for some time.

Attorney General Harmon has signed the application for foreclosure of the Kansas Pacific railroad mortgage and the papers have been mailed to be filed in Kansas and Missouri.

The House Committee on Elections No. 3 has decided the contested case of Benoit vs. Boatner, from the Fifth Louisiana District, in favor of Boatner, Democrat, the sitting member.

The condition of Senator George at this writing, remains unchanged. There are no indications of improvement, and he appears to be losing strength very fast.

The selection of Lyman Gage to be Secretary of the Treasury, under the McKinley administration, appears to give pretty general satisfaction.

FIRE AT FORT PAYNE.

A Large Brick Building Consumed by the Angry Flames.

Fort Payne, Ala.—Tuesday morning the people of this city were awakened from their slumbers by the awful cry of fire, to find that the fine, large brick building belonging to a gentleman in a Northern city was wrapped in quick-consuming flames. A railroad crew first discovered the fire, being on a through night freight train, due here about 1 a. m. By the time any citizens of the town had come to the fiery scene the flames had gained such headway that to save the burning structure was an absolute impossibility.

The postoffice is just across the street from the unfortunate building, and but for the timely aid of the city fire company the office would have met a like fate. As it was, the large, expensive glass front was seriously damaged, and the loss will exceed \$75, while that of the hardware company, whose stock was in the burning building, was upward of \$8,000, with no insurance. The office of the Fort Payne Basket Company and the Standard Stove Works were in the second story, and if their books had not been in the safe, and thereby saved, the owners of the same, Messrs. Saunders and Folsom, say their loss in these industries would have been about \$15,000.

The office of the DeKalb County Abstract Company was destroyed, with a great loss of valuable documents. Charles M. T. Sawyer is the sole owner of the same.

The furniture in the Knights of Pythias hall was lost, which is valued at about \$1,000, but they had an insurance of \$500. A photograph gallery on the third floor was burned, and in this place it is claimed that the fire originated. Photographer Howard said it must have caught from a piece of wood falling from the grate during the night.

The fire is quite a sad loss to Fort Payne, but it is thought everything will get straightened out in a few days, and that the stove works will continue in operation.

FOUR CHARRED VICTIMS

Found in a Burned Farmhouse.—A Husband's Awful Find.

Belleville, Mich.—The farmhouse of A. E. Vandewater, located three miles South of this place, was destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning, and four persons were burned to death. They were Mrs. Vandewater and her two children, a boy aged 8 and a girl aged 14; Miss Anna Vandewater, a sister of Mr. Vandewater.

Mr. Vandewater was away from home and it was not until daylight Tuesday morning that it was known that the house had burned. The remains of the victims have been recovered, but in a horribly charred condition. It is not known how the fire started, but it is believed it started from an overheated stove.

ON FRYING PAN SHOALS.

Wilmington, N. C.—The tugs Jones and Blanche went to the British steamer Adriaehal, stranded on Frying Pan Shoals, Thursday morning, but the tide was not high enough to get the vessel off. This afternoon thirty hands went to lighten the steamer of her cargo, and tugs will pull on her to-night at high tide. The steamer is reported to be lying easy, and in good condition, with the sea moderate.

TURNER GETS THE PLUM.

Olympia, Wash.—After many days of unsuccessful balloting George F. Turner, the well-known lawyer of Spokane, who received the caucus nomination of the Populists and free silver Republicans, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature on the first ballot, receiving 67 votes.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business for January Proves Rather Disappointing.

ALL CLASSES OF GOODS

Show a Decided Decline, While Industries, in Some Lines, Resume Operations.

EXPORTS ARE LARGER.

The Enormous Crop of Corn Bids Fair to Drive the Price of Wheat Still Lower.—Iron and Steel Show an Increase of Production.—Failures for the Week.

New York, N. Y.—R. G. Dun & Co. say in their weekly review of trade:

January has been a month of disappointment, but of real gain. Nearly everybody had promised himself a land of milk and honey after New Years, and the slow progress looks like standing still to men in such a state of mind. Moreover, there are multitudes throughout the country who have been taking large ventures in advance of or apart from their regular business, because they expected a rise in prices. But prices fall, as yet, to bring them profit. Wheat has declined severely, cotton has scarcely risen enough to pay brokerage, wools have steadily in spite of enormous buyers, woolen goods hardly change in price, iron and its products decline, leather is sluggish, hides are lower, for some shoe manufacturers accept a shade lower prices, the average railroad stock is slightly lower than it was December 31, and the advance in trust stocks has been small. To traders in such properties the month has been disappointing. Yet during the week the record shows that ten iron works have started, and only two have stopped; thirteen woolen works have started, and nine more are about ready to start, while three have stopped. Similar things are seen in other industries, and the additional establishments are not starting without some increase in orders received. It would do more harm than good to exaggerate the improvement. But a study of conditions governing business indicates that the wheels are on the right track and moving in the right direction. Men talked of a possible drain of gold a month ago, but January has passed, and the liquidation of foreign indebtedness to this country seems far off than ever. Merchandise exports from New York in January have been about 4 per cent. larger than last year's; when the excess of exports was over \$18,000,000 while cotton imports from other parts have, also, been larger. The month has not diminished, but has increased the current balance due this country. Money markets become more easy and favorable to expansion in industries and decline in business.

The decline in wheat was over 6 cents in spite of an official report of a yield far below estimates generally accepted, reflects perception of the error of the report and, also, of the influence of enormous exports of corn instead of wheat, eighty million bushels in seven months. When two bushels of corn can be had for less than one bushel of wheat, it is largely preferred in European markets and up to January 7, 859,127 bushels of corn have gone abroad, from Atlantic ports, against 5,806,349 last year, while Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been 6,335,154 bushels, against 8,403,765 last year. As the great crop of corn prevents much advance in its price, its outgo affects the demand for wheat and a heavy liquidation of speculation has occurred with the price of corn scarcely changing. The largest article of export, at this season, goes out freely, but cotton looks less attractive to traders because American millers are laboring over the plan to reduce a great surplus of goods and prices of many have declined. Takings of northern spinners have been, in five months, 44,000 bales less than last year, and 423,000 less than 1894-95.

Sales of wool in January have never been surpassed in that month; nor in any other month, except last November and July of 1895 and 1892. The price has remained about steady. The iron and steel manufacturers show little gains, production having increased so heavily before and the gradual enlargement of demand for finished products has not overtaken that increase. Lower prices result from Bessemer pig, grey forge and for southern iron, at Chicago; for cut nails and the average of all quotations is the lowest since early last year. For sheets there is an active demand, and better, also, for bars, on account of much car building.

Failures for the week have been 331 in the United States, against 404 last year, and 57, in Canada, against 70 last year.

PRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

New York, N. Y.—Bradstreet's has the following report: There has been a falling off in general trade owing to the heavy fall of snow, and cold weather. There is a moderate increase in distribution of heavy winter goods, but commercial travelers very generally report buyers are even more conservative than early in the month, and that wholesale trading in January, except in lines specified, is smaller than for years. Mercantile collections are interrupted, and the improvement looked for in iron and steel is not in sight.

The most favorable feature of the business week is the sudden and sharp falling off in the total number of business failures in the United States, the aggregate being 326, as compared with 429 last week, a decrease of 103. When compared with the corresponding week of 1896 this week's falling off is 67. There have been increased sales of hides and leather, in some instances of shoes, coal, fertilizers and Southern pig iron for export. At Boston, Charleston, Galveston, Galveston and San Francisco there are moderate gains in trade compared with last week. The feature of the Pacific Coast business situation continues to be relatively large ETATOSIRDIRR be the relatively large proportion of foreign trade. Eastern and middle State iron and steel industries are in an unsatisfactory condition, but Southern furnaces announce nearly 12,000 tons of iron sold for export with Russia in the market as a would-be buyer.

The heavy business in raw wool within a fortnight continues, and there is still an active demand. Men's wear woolsens, heavyweights, for next Fall, are attracting attention and good orders have been booked. Cotton goods continue depressed, notwithstanding efforts to relieve the situation by reducing heavy stocks of prints on hand.

Bank clearings at cities throughout the United States show a sharp falling off from last week, about 8 per cent, but an increase of 7 per cent compared with the corresponding total one year ago. The downward movement of prices for some of the more important staples continues—cocoa, notably for flour, wheat, oats, supply of water. These not used as a part of the canal could be made to help furnish the water supply. It is well known to every man who has studied the canal question that a canal can be made of any hill or mountain where a supply of water can be had on top of the hill or mountain. I know of one place in the Ohio canal at Akron where the canal grade is 315 feet in two miles. From Akron to Cleveland there are forty-nine locks and a fall of over 600 feet in thirty-eight miles. It crosses at Akron the great continental divide. Water at Akron runs north and not two miles south of Akron it runs south. This international canal would start high up the never-falling Missouri river and add to the water supply of every river it would cross. By building a dam across Red river in Montana or Clay county the water could be forced over the divide so as to come down the Trinity river. This canal could be made 200 feet wide and eight feet deep, and boats of 1,000 tons capacity could be brought through the locks. This canal could also be used for irrigation purposes and to fill up artificial lakes en route when the melting snows or great rainfall gave a surplus of water. In building this canal it is very doubtful if there would be at any place on the line as much engineering skill needed as was necessary in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi. By following the course of certain rivers, such as the Trinity and Red river, there would not be needed so much excavation as might seem probable at the first blush. The system of locks and dams is now perfectly understood by all skilled engineers and there would be no trouble about rock or water supply. Along this canal would spring up manufacturing cities equal to those in the east, with cheap transportation to the commerce of the world on the sea, where the real clearing-house of the world's commerce is located. This canal at each lock would furnish electric power for manufacturing. Enough electric power could be generated to furnish motor power for the canal boats.

Advocates Canal From Galveston to Canada. Positive That It Would Cost the Government Less Than War with Spain Over Cuba.—Bankers and Shysters Against It.

Dallas News: Mr. A. Baker, one of the oldest farmers in Dallas county, who used to run a canal boat, said yesterday:

"In these days of sharp competition the producer in the United States must have cheap transportation to realize a reasonable profit on the products of his labor. Of course the people will never get anything of this kind as long as the most of the political leaders are the subsidized agents of private corporations controlling transportation. Gibbs or no other earnest advocate of political reform in transportation methods and rates ever received much favor from the masses to be benefited. Even before the political rule of powerful railroad corporations DeWitt Clinton was politically crucified and ridiculed for originating and advocating the Erie canal idea. An interstate canal reaching from Galveston to Canada is not only feasible, but would in the matter of cheap transportation put the west on transportation equality with territory tributary to the Missouri river—it would fix a water rate basis of freight. This interstate canal could commence at Galveston, thence up the Trinity river to Red river, thence up north fork of Red river and through Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota and through Dakota to the Canadian line. This would be very easily made an interstate canal. By following the route on the map it will be seen that the principal rivers nearly all run in a southeasterly direction and nearly all have their heads in the Rocky mountains and an abundant supply of water. These not used as a part of the canal could be made to help furnish the water supply. It is well known to every man who has studied the canal question that a canal can be made of any hill or mountain where a supply of water can be had on top of the hill or mountain. I know of one place in the Ohio canal at Akron where the canal grade is 315 feet in two miles. From Akron to Cleveland there are forty-nine locks and a fall of over 600 feet in thirty-eight miles. It crosses at Akron the great continental divide. Water at Akron runs north and not two miles south of Akron it runs south. This international canal would start high up the never-falling Missouri river and add to the water supply of every river it would cross. By building a dam across Red river in Montana or Clay county the water could be forced over the divide so as to come down the Trinity river. This canal could be made 200 feet wide and eight feet deep, and boats of 1,000 tons capacity could be brought through the locks. This canal could also be used for irrigation purposes and to fill up artificial lakes en route when the melting snows or great rainfall gave a surplus of water. In building this canal it is very doubtful if there would be at any place on the line as much engineering skill needed as was necessary in the building of a bridge across the Mississippi. By following the course of certain rivers, such as the Trinity and Red river, there would not be needed so much excavation as might seem probable at the first blush. The system of locks and dams is now perfectly understood by all skilled engineers and there would be no trouble about rock or water supply. Along this canal would spring up manufacturing cities equal to those in the east, with cheap transportation to the commerce of the world on the sea, where the real clearing-house of the world's commerce is located. This canal at each lock would furnish electric power for manufacturing. Enough electric power could be generated to furnish motor power for the canal boats.

"I don't believe in these great fortunes. Here are the Vanderbilts, with their \$100,000,000 apiece. That means an income of at least \$5,000,000 and perhaps more. Figure that down and it means an income of about \$12,000 a day. "Think of it," declared the Governor, raising his hands above his head; "one man having an income as large as that of 15,000 of his fellow citizens combined. I believe we ought to have some kind of a law regulating those things. It seems the constitution won't let us have an income tax and won't let us have an inheritance tax. I guess the constitution needs amendments to it, so we can do something."

"They talk of limiting the number of hours in a day's work. Why should not the amount of money that any one can pile up be limited? After they get so much let the accumulations be turned over to the government to lessen the taxes of the people."

Man and Wealth.

That system of political economy which makes wealth and not man the ultimatum is based on a monstrous fallacy—a fallacy so slavish and so detestable that the wonder is how accomplished and personally amiable men can be found as its abettors. The fallacy is in taking the rents of the landlord and the profits of the capitalist as the measure of good and evil, instead of taking the condition of the cultivators and of the laborers (the many) as the sure index of the character of a system. Whatever tends to debase man, to make him physically, intellectually or morally a lower being, is bad, however much or little the wealth produced may be. The wealth is not the stable element. It is an accidental, and by no means an important, adjunct. Man is the stable element. His condition is the standard. His improvement is good. His deterioration is an evil. And this is independently of all other considerations. All other conditions are secondary, dependent, subsidiary to the great intention. Man is not useful as he produces wealth, but wealth is useful as it sustains man, ameliorates his condition, improves his capacities, gives opportunities for his further cultivation and aids his progress in the great scheme of human regeneration.—A Physician.

An Object Lesson. Farmer—I have just received this notice from you, Mr. Morgan, and I am very much troubled about it. If you will pardon me, I would like to ask you how soon do you think, if McKinley is elected, an international agreement for the free coinage of silver can be perfected?

Banker—Well, I think we can confidently expect to bring it about in ten years. Yes, let me see. Yes, I think it is safe to say in ten years.

Farmer—Ten years, did you say? Heaven protect us! Why, my dear Mr. Morgan, my farm will be gone long before that time, and my children will have grown up in ignorance.

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The authors of the metallic money system were the fellows who believed the world was flat, that the sun and moon circled around it, and that it was their duty to have as many wives as the situation would admit of.

A New York newspaper, after careful investigation, fixes upon \$25,000 a year as the amount necessary to dress a fashionable woman in a way to make her happy. Half that amount would make the ordinary farmer and his wife both happy during their whole lifetime.

When a republican office-seeker begins to talk populist doctrine it is well enough to consider whether he does it from conviction or a desire to add to his chances to secure an office.

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A FARMER'S PLAN.

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improvement in the interest of irrigation and transportation. If the populist senators and representatives from Kansas and Nebraska would take this up in congress they might do much good. Excessively high official salaries, undeserved pensions and useless army and navy expenditures are eating up the substance of the producers. At each election the politicians carry them snipe hunting."

"A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT."

Governor Pingree Rises to Make a Few Remarks.

Mr. Pingree, mayor of Detroit, has been elected governor of Michigan on the Republican ticket, by virtue of preaching populist principles. He visited Chicago the other day and this is the way he talked: "Michigan railroads will either sell tickets for 2 cents a mile or they will have their charters taken away. There can be no compromise. There is not one of the corporations which can go into court and sustain its present discriminating practices. They allow the rich men who can afford to advance the money to ride for less than the poor man. The farmer pays the same freight rates that he did when his wheat was worth nearly double its present value. Everything has fallen in price but railroad rates and railroad fares. It is time the government was taking a hand in this matter and standing between the people and the trusts which are sapping the very life blood of the nation. The fact that the railroads sell some tickets for 2 cents a mile is proof they would not lose anything by selling all tickets at the same price. There is no one who will claim that any railroad ever sold any tickets at a loss. We propose to set the example in Michigan."

"Gold standard talk has had its day. There will never be another Republican convention which will write that word in its platform. If it does then there will be a split and the best elements of all parties will get together and sweep the country. There will next time be a strong bimetallic platform, and this is what the people want. They will have learned by that time that prosperity does not necessarily come by the election of any one man to the presidency, and that prosperity cannot come until the laws are radically changed. Michigan would have gone for free silver, but the gold men scared the people to death with their calamity howls and the promises of prosperity whose sunshine is that of Paradise alley."

This is all well enough, but we distrust the man who remains in the Republican party while preaching such doctrines. He is simply endorsing the Sermon on the Mount while working for the Devil. He is probably posing now to run for president in four years from now on the Populist platform, against the Populist party. He represents the worst class of tricksters, who keep monopoly in power by conceding that it is all wrong.

You cannot shout for Christ and at the same time help Pontius Pilate to send him to Calvary.—Ex.

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Farmer—Ten years, did you say? Heaven protect us! Why, my dear Mr. Morgan, my farm will be gone long before that time, and my children will have grown up in ignorance.

Banker—Possibly so, my friend, but be loyal to the old party; be patriotic; be honest. What is a home compared to the gold standard platform of our party? What is an educated family compared with a reputation for honor and patience such as you will have if you can hold out until England gives us permission to coin silver?—Vidette.

The authors of the metallic money system were the fellows who believed the world was flat, that the sun and moon circled around it, and that it was their duty to have as many wives as the situation would admit of.

OUR ADVERTISING RATES ARE REASONABLE.

A New York newspaper, after careful investigation, fixes upon \$25,000 a year as the amount necessary to dress a fashionable woman in a way to make her happy. Half that amount would make the ordinary farmer and his wife both happy during their whole lifetime.

When a republican office-seeker begins to talk populist doctrine it is well enough to consider whether he does it from conviction or a desire to add to his chances to secure an office.

OUR ADVERTISING RATES ARE REASONABLE.

Our advertising rates are reasonable.

PINGREE SPEAKS OUT.

MICHIGAN'S GOVERNOR CAN NOT BE BLUFFED.

Will Make It Warm for the Plutocrats—He Is a Populist at Heart—He Condemns Big Fortunes and the Purchase of Foreign Titles.

The first suggestion of the name of Gov. Pingree of Michigan for president of the United States came from Miss Mary B. Miller, a pupil of the Englewood high school, Chicago. In an address on the political situation over a year ago she very cleverly summed up the evils of our times and pointed out certain remedies, such as government ownership of all monopolies, including gold and silver mines and the unlimited coinage of both metals. Pingree, then mayor of Detroit, was suggested as the man to lead the people to the promised land. It was predicted that he would become governor of Michigan in 1897 and that he would later on be named by the Republican party for president of the United States. In event that the McKinley administration fails to bring prosperity, and we are sorry to say it will, Pingree would be the logical Republican candidate in 1900. What effect would such a condition of affairs have on the Populist and the Democratic parties? There was a general shaking up of parties in 1896, but if the Republicans name Pingree there will be a worse shaking up in 1900. One thing certain all the Republican party would not take Pingree. The Hanna-crats would flock with the Clevelandists and it would be a battle between the plutocracy and the people. The people of the country will watch proceedings in Michigan from now on. That state will be a theater of action. Although a nominal Republican Pingree is in reality a Populist. All the corporations were against him in the late campaign. Yet the people elected him by a tremendous plurality. He ran ahead of McKinley almost 50,000 votes. Just read what he said on the eve of his administration as governor:

"I don't believe in these great fortunes. Here are the Vanderbilts, with their \$100,000,000 apiece. That means an income of at least \$5,000,000 and perhaps more. Figure that down and it means an income of about \$12,000 a day. "Think of it," declared the Governor, raising his hands above his head; "one man having an income as large as that of 15,000 of his fellow citizens combined. I believe we ought to have some kind of a law regulating those things. It seems the constitution won't let us have an income tax and won't let us have an inheritance tax. I guess the constitution needs amendments to it, so we can do something."

"They talk of limiting the number of hours in a day's work. Why should not the amount of money that any one can pile up be limited? After they get so much let the accumulations be turned over to the government to lessen the taxes of the people."

"

STAMON'S Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets
a perfect Treatment for constipation
and Biliousness.  One pill a dose

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

JNO. W. PITTS, - - - Manager.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Church Directory.

M. E. Church South.
Rev. T. M. Wilson, Pastor.
Preaching every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; L. D. Mason, Supt.

BAPTIST Church.
Rev. E. B. Tague, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching every 2d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; A. P. Longshore, Supt.

PRESBYTERIAN Church.
Rev. W. I. Sinnott, Pastor.
Preaching every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; D. R. McMillan, Supt.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

E. S. Lyman Esq., of Montevallo, was in town Tuesday.

Read the new advertisements in the ADVOCATE this week.

Editor Graham, of Shelby Sentinel, was in the city Monday.

After the cold snap we are now having some beautiful weather.

John Leeper, of Birmingham, is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mr. J. M. Brown, of Wilsonville, was in the city Friday transacting business.

The bill to incorporate the town of Vincent, in this county, passed the House last week.

Mr. John Powell, of Four Mile, was a welcome visitor to the Advocate office Saturday.

Mr. W. D. Baker has moved to the Kingdom neighborhood, and will try farming this year.

Mrs. I. D. Mason, who has been visiting relatives near Childersburg, returned home Tuesday.

Flour, sugar and in fact everything sold by a first-class grocer, cheaper than the cheapest, at J. H. Hammond.

Business was almost entirely suspended in our town last week on account of the extreme cold weather.

Messrs. Charlie and Tom. Williams, of beat 9, was in the city Saturday and gave the ADVOCATE a pleasant call.

Mr. Henry Farr, of Four Mile, was in the city Saturday, and while here did not fail to give the ADVOCATE a pleasant call.

6 pounds of Arbuckles fresh and good coffee for \$1.00.

8 pounds of Rio coffee for \$1.00.

Bulk meat for \$4.75 per 100, at J. H. Hammond's.

The ADVOCATE is pleased to learn that Judge McMillan's children, who have been quite sick with la grippe are improving.

Trade has been pretty good this week. Watch the columns of the ADVOCATE and you will see where to get the best bargains.

The ADVOCATE is sorry to learn that Rev. T. K. Roberts is dangerously ill at the residence of his father at Easonville.

Marion Mosley, of Scottsville, claims to be 103 years old. He was born in Montevallo in 1793. He served through the Mexican and the civil wars and is still said to be hale and hearty.

Chewing tobacco, good article, at 20 cents.

Smoking tobacco 18 cents. I keep tobacco in all grades and can suit the most fastidious.

J. H. HAMMOND.

Our local correspondents all have interesting letters this week. We want a good correspondent at every postoffice in the county who will give our readers the local news every week.

Mr. Charlie Shafter, who has had charge of the job department in the Chronicle office for several months, left Monday for Birmingham. Mr. Shafter is a clever gentleman and made many friends while in Columbiana.

Hon. A. P. Longshore has introduced House bill No. 1074—To authorize the Board of the Mayor and Council of the city of Calera to issue bonds of said city for an amount not exceeding \$10,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing public school buildings in the said city.

Mr. John A. Edwards, who constructed our admirable system of water works, came down Tuesday to see what effect the hard freeze of last week had upon the pipes, &c. A careful examination revealed the fact that only one pipe had busted, and that could have been prevented with the proper precaution.

Mr. John A. West, one of our oldest citizens, died at his residence near this place last Thursday night. He had been sick several months and his death was not unexpected. His remains were carried to Montevallo and interred in the family cemetery near that place. He was at the time of his death the W. M. of Shelby Lodge No. 140, F. A. & A. M., and a committee from the lodge accompanied his remains to Montevallo.

On account of the extreme cold weather Shelby Lodge was not able to go to Montevallo in a body, but Central Lodge No. 70, at that place, turned out in full force and conducted the burial services. Members of Shelby Lodge are profuse in their praise of Central Lodge for their kindness and attention given the remains of their deceased W. M.

STERRETT LOCALS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Mr. Joel Falkner was in Vincent last week.

Mr. Sim Lawley, of Woodlawn, is in our "city."

Jim Peyton visited relatives(?) at Creswell last week.

Mrs. R. J. Byers who has had la grippe is improving.

Miss Lula Dyke has returned from a visit to Columbiana.

Mr. J. R. Dyke and Willie Lawley, of Dyke's Mill, visited friends Sunday.

Miss Lula Jarrett, who is teaching at Vandiver, came over "home" Saturday.

Mr. J. M. White's family have all had the la grippe but are now convalescent.

We wonder why Mr. John Kincaid finds the shortest way home over the wood pile.

Our school is in a flourishing condition. There is soon to be a music class we hear.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. W. H. Falkner, who has been seriously ill, is recovering.

The jug business is frozen out, but when the thaw comes the jugs will be moving down the line again.

We are glad to welcome to our midst Mr. Elias Cooper and family who have lately moved here from Cobb.

Miss Sallie Donaldson, our teacher, visited friends at Vincent Saturday. She reported a delightful trip.

We should be thankful to know the epidemic has not been fatal here, as it has in surrounding vicinities.

Rev. J. N. Lawley filled his regular appointment Saturday and Sunday. He preached an able sermon Sunday from Luke 20: 18.

The la grippe has had quite a through here since Xmas. It seems to have started out with New Year's resolution "to do its work well," for few have escaped.

From the amount of furniture being bought by Mr. J. W. Holcomb, the wedding bells will be sounding their merry chimes through our town soon.

The enterprising town of Sterrett has decided that she must again be represented in our county paper, so if the editor will kindly allow us space we will give a few of the happenings of our little city.

There are several bright pupils attending school who say they have learned "the first lesson," but when those tall switches that are growing so convenient, come stalking in at the door the first lesson will "fly out at the window."

The singing at Mr. T. B. Falkner's Sunday night was quite a success. The recesses were too short, however. Miss Ada Cosper and Miss Belle Falkner entertained the crowd with several selections. Some of the young men entertained "some" of the young ladies with the "music of their tongues." Mr. Alex Stewart started home as the clock chimed nine, but through the persuasion of some of the boys(?) he stayed. The force of habit is very great.

When a boom strikes Sterrett you will hear again from

QUAKER.

[The above communication should have appeared in our last issue but came to hand too late.—Ed.]

VINCENT.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Bob and Baily went to see their "bestest girls" Sunday.

Mr. W. J. Florey, of Harpersville, dined with his girl Sunday.

Say Bob, (the kid) catch Ed. McGraw and whack off that long hair for him.

Mr. J. J. Vincent has been sick for several days. Am glad to say he is better today.

The past week has been the coldest we have had this winter, to keep warm was a big job.

Whooping cough has followed the la grippe in our town. Mr. Williams' family of seven have it now, besides others around are taking it.

The many friends of Mr. W. H. Kidd, the popular salesman of Messrs. J. F. Pope & Co., can again find him at his old post for another year.

I notice there were six correspondents last week. I enjoyed reading their locals, especially "Papa's Plow Boy." What's the matter with Creswell? Why don't she rise and speak?

The quarterly meeting was held here Saturday and Sunday. Dr. Hosmer preached two able sermons, but on account of the disagreeable weather the congregations were small.

Mr. Editor, don't fail to put in that communication from Sterrett signed "Quaker," as there is a certain person here that is very much interested in Sterrett, and they are "standing on tip toe" to read that article.

OCCASIONAL.

SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Locals scarce.

Health is some better.

Mr. J. T. Carden is now a citizen of the town of Shelby.

Farmers should diversify their crops more than they do and grow less cotton.

Mrs. Cratus May met with a very serious accident by slipping down on the ice and breaking her right arm.

Mr. Avery, of Shelby, bookkeeper for the Shelby Iron Works, is teaching a Sabbath school at Keywahatchie. A good man in a good cause.

Messrs. Bice & Glen, of Shelby, have received a car load of corn from Louisville, Ky. They mean business other than country patronage alone.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Lewis' little babe. Mr. Lewis is a son-in-law of our highly esteemed friend George Busby. The family has our sympathy in their bereavement.

Farmers are never exempt from using economy but they should during the next four years make it a specialty. Don't depend much on cotton. Scrape your lots and use less phosphates. Fall back on the old Alabama cow and use less coffee. We may learn that corn bread is the staff of life four years hence.

That great boom of prosperity that was to illuminate terraferma from horizon to horizon, in starting up works, making the hearts of laborers rejoice at the idea of getting a job of work if they would vote for McKinley, looks like a dead duck. Maybe it is water bound. Some one has suggested that he had better be looked after, and if he don't get across over that little creek wid de gold bags purty soon, some body is gwine to lose his boss. Any how

It pears dat de bosses get de money, And ise gotten none, Dey eat de honey, And gib me de comb.

W. P. L.

SHELBY SPRINGS ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of this community is improving.

We had no school last week on account of the bad weather.

Mrs. M. M. Pond has been in doors for several days with the la grippe.

We are glad to state that Mr. Tom Holcomb's family is still improving.

We have had some bad weather on poor people and old cows for the past week.

Mrs. T. J. Law returned home Friday after a two weeks visit to her relatives in Selma.

Mr. H. M. Norris, our clever deputy sheriff, passed through our city one day last week, on his way

home from Calera.

We have had some fine weather for skating and Murphy Baker has been putting in some good time on the ice.

Married at the residence of the bride's father near this place, on last Thursday evening at 3 o'clock, Mr. Wilson Parker to Miss Silphy Holcomb; Rev. T. L. Nelson officiating. The writer wishes for the happy couple a long and useful life.



"Mother's Friend"

so assists Nature in the change taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread to the hour when she experiences the joy of Motherhood. It insures safety to both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded. Use nothing but

"Mother's Friend"

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did together with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to anyone expecting to become a mother, says a customer." HENDERSON DALE, Carmi, Ill.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book, "The Expectant Mother," mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Court Calendar.

Circuit Court—Geo. E. Brewer, Judge. 8th Monday after 4th Monday in January and July and continue three weeks.

Chancery Court—James R. Dowdell, Chancellor. 3d Monday in March and September, and continue three days.

County Court—D. R. McMillan, Judge. 4th Monday in February and August; one week term.

4th Monday in May and November; two weeks term.

Probate Court—D. R. McMillan, Judge. Regular terms 2d Monday in each month. Always open.

Commissioners' Court—Regular terms 1st Monday in January, April, July and October. Special terms 2d Monday in May and July.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

D. R. McMillan, Judge of Probate.

W. R. A. MILLER, Circuit Clerk.

E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

JOHN S. PRYOR, Tax Assessor.

JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Tax Collector.

W. A. TALLANT, Treasurer.

EUGENE WILLIAMS, Co. Supt. of Ed. P. M. ARCHBOMBE, Coroner.

JOHN E. DYKES, Com. 1st District.

W. C. POWERS, Com. 2d district.

PLEASANT SHAW, Com. 3d district.

D. C. DAVIS, Com. 4th District.

COUNTY SURVEYORS:

F. M. McEWEN, J. M. LACEY.

SHELBY LODGE No. 140 A. F. & A. M. Meets last Saturday in each month, at 7:30 p. m.

JOHN A. WEST, W. M.

I. D. MASON, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR—D. R. McMillan, President. Meets every Sunday at 3:30 p. m., at the different churches.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Beginning JANUARY 1, 1897, the present Weekly Edition of the DETROIT FREE PRESS will be changed to a

TWICE-A-WEEK.

THE PRICE WILL REMAIN THE SAME,

\$1 PER YEAR.

The usual literary and humorous features will be continued, and it will also

Contain all the News.

MAKING IT AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER.

We have just made an arrangement with the publishers of this World famous paper whereby we can offer you an excellent bargain.

We will send

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE

—AND THE—

Detroit Free Press

Both ONE YEAR for

ONLY \$1.50.

156 PAPERS \$1.50.

LESS THAN 1c. PER COPY.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

ADDRESS

The Peoples Advocate.

NEW MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING

—ESTABLISHMENT—

WE are now ready to serve our friends and customers in the Millinery and Dress Making line, and would be pleased to have them call on us when in need of anything in our line.

MISS FANNIE LONGSHORE, Mrs. LAURA ARMSTRONG, Columbiana, Jan. 26, 1897.

WE are now ready to serve our friends and customers in the Millinery and Dress Making line, and would be pleased to have them call on us when in need of anything in our line.

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We claim to build, not the CHEAPEST, but the BEST for the money.

Send for catalogue, and by mentioning this paper we will allow you an EXTRA DISCOUNT.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON,

LANCASTER, PENN.

ESTABLISHED, 1848.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON, Manufacturer of High Grade Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, &c.

RIDE? WELL! YES.

Nearly everyone rides; and to ride with ease use a pedal that's right.

ROCHESTER PEDALS ARE RIGHT

and every pair is guaranteed. Two styles, Small Barrel Pedals.

Manufactured by THE ROCHESTER PEDAL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL.V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1897.

NO. 32.

LATE NEWS

Some Interesting Dispatches from Various Sections

SOME GOSSIP FROM CANTON

Some Interesting Visitors to the President-Elect.—Considerable Amount of Cable Talk.

PRESIDENTS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

GOSSIP FROM CANTON.

Mark Hanna May Be Postmaster-General.—Bill Stevens in Evidence. Canton, Ohio.—The indications now are that the present intentions of M. A. Hanna will occupy the Cabinet guessers the rest of the week. It is rumored here by many of Mr. Hanna's Cleveland friends who visited Canton, that he may decide to accept the position of Postmaster-General. The most generally accepted opinion is that Mr. Hanna thinks he will not be appointed to the Senate by Governor Bushnell, though the rumor that Governor Bushnell has decided to appoint Lieutenant Governor Jones to fill the seat in the United States Senate which will be vacated by John Sherman on the 4th of March, is not thought to be wholly reliable.

The earnest effort on the part of the loyal Republicans attached to both wings of the party in Ohio is now being made to continue the harmonious relations which have existed in the State for the last year and a half, and it is by no means certain that Governor Bushnell may not at the last moment appoint Mr. Hanna to the Senate, although up to this time he has in no way indicated his willingness to do so. Whether Mr. Hanna is appointed to the Senate to fill Mr. Sherman's unexpired term or not, he will be a candidate for election for the regular full term before the Legislature, which is to be elected next Fall, and which meets to choose a United States Senator in January next. Many of Mr. Hanna's friends want him to go into the Cabinet, and Major McKinley has desired it ever since his election. The belief that he will be appointed Postmaster-General is growing hourly.

The recent visit of General Alger to Canton was not fraught with importance. He came to present the wishes of some Michigan friends. There was a little talk about an Assistant Secretary of War, but nothing of a definite nature respecting this important appointment was made. The visit of Chairman Gowdy, of the Indiana Republican Committee, was one of interest. He spent the day in Canton, and had an extended talk with the President-elect. Mr. Gowdy says Indiana will be modest in her demands upon the President-elect, and when pressed, confessed that he would like to be appointed Consul-General to Paris. As a matter of fact, applicants for offices from Indiana have not been as numerous in Canton as from many other States. There at least twenty applicants for the post of Consul-General at Paris.

The appointment and acceptance of J. Addison Porter of the position of Private Secretary to the President-elect, puts a stop to further guessing. Perry Heath, of Indiana, who was a good deal talked of in connection with the office of Private Secretary, came here yesterday in response to a telegram from the President-elect. Mr. Heath was offered a very handsome appointment, which he has long desired, and which he accepted. He applied for the position several months ago, and Major McKinley, who has known him for many years, and who thinks highly of him and of the work he did in the campaign, said he was glad to be able to give the appointment he wanted.

Among Major McKinley's callers last night were two colored Republicans, C. H. Deas, of South Carolina, and W. J. Stevens, of Alabama. The name of Dr. Seward Webb, of Shelburne, Vt., has been presented to Major McKinley for consideration as a Cabinet possibility, and was being seriously thought of, when, owing to sickness in his family and business engagements, he asked Gen. T. S. Peck to visit Canton and withdraw his name.

GEN. CLAYTON'S MODESTY.

Mr. McKinley Surprised Thereat.—Minister to Mexico.

Little Rock, Ark.—Hon. L. H. Remmel, of this city, late Republican candidate for Governor of Arkansas, is authority for the statement that General Powell Clayton will be the next United States Minister to Mexico, succeeding Hon. M. W. Ransom. Mr. Remmel held a conference with Major McKinley last week, and says that the President-elect was surprised at General Clayton's modesty. The appointment will be made a few days after March 4.

JOHN BULL'S METHODS.

London, Eng.—The plan formulated by the Government for increasing the strength and efficiency of the navy contemplates the construction of five battleships and three first-class cruisers, and an addition of 10,000 more men.

LATE STATE NEWS.

Condensed Newsy Paragraphs About Alabama Matters.

River business on the river to and from Decatur is pronounced fine just now.

Harrison Mitchell, colored, was run over by a train and killed at Greenville.

The Circuit Court has adjourned at Troy. The Grand Jury returned 32 bills.

Robert Harris was hurt seriously by falling slate in the mines at Blocton.

A. D. Chancello lost his home, near Round Mountain, by fire.

The contract for the erection of the court house at Wedowee, Randolph County, has been let.

The Cherokee County Grand Jury stirred up the chicken fighters, and it is said that many who engaged in the big mill at Round Mountain were indicted.

The Alabama Field Trials Club's first annual meeting, which was held at Madison, Ala., during the week beginning February 8th, has been postponed, on account of bad weather, until February 15th, and the closing of entries extended to the 14th, the night before the running of the Derby.

There is a lively fight being waged at Opelika over the postoffice plum, which is expected to drop from the next Administration. The only two applicants so far developed, and the only two which will likely develop, are Capt. D. B. Smith and William Carden.

Cal Fagan, colored, who has been under indictment by the Jefferson County Grand Jury for the past two or three years for murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree and assault and battery, was captured at Smith's Mines by Deputy Sheriff James Ball, and is now in the County Jail at Birmingham.

Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, Congressman-elect from the Ninth Alabama District, will begin taking his evidence in reply to the contest of Dr. G. B. Crowe, Populist, on Monday next. Mr. Underwood is allowed forty days in which to take the evidence, and it promises to be fully as interesting as that advanced by his contestant.

Slope No. 5, of Wylam, has completed one of the finest endless-rope haulages in the State. The length of the haulage is 2,700 feet. The engine is a Payne engine and fly-wheel, which regulates the speed of the endless-rope. This mine in a few days, when all the new men get acquainted with the work on the rope, will raise the output to 1,000 tons per day, which will make this the banner mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives were guests of Birmingham last Wednesday. They took in the Birmingham Mineral District, and were given an informal public reception at the Commercial Club. The distinguished visitors are enjoying the opportunity of beholding the most marvelous concentration of natural wealth that nature has ever endowed a section with.

Governor Johnston has announced the appointment of Hon. William J. Wood, of Florence, as State Tax Commissioner of Alabama. Judge Wood's appointment was a foregone conclusion, as he was the originator and most industrious advocate of the bill. His industrious work before the committee and in the lobby contributed very largely to the passage of the law, and recognizing these facts, and Judge Wood's admirable fitness for the place, Governor Johnston rewarded him with the appointment.

Birmingham gets another college. The Methodist Male University will be built in the Magic City. The North Alabama Conference, held in Tuscaloosa, appointed a committee to select a site for and make arrangements to build a new Methodist male college.

Mr. R. W. Owen, of Owenton, near Birmingham, on the Bessemer and Birmingham Railroad, offered 100 acres of ground, etc., near Owenton, about a half-mile from the dummy line, and only two miles from the city, for a location. A motion was made to accept Mr. Owen's offer, and was adopted by a unanimous vote. It was decided to commence work on the college at once. The ground donated consists of 100 acres, with a probability of 100 more being added. The erection of the necessary buildings will be begun at once.

There was an explosion at the North Birmingham furnaces of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company Wednesday morning, and though but little damage was done, a great noise was made, and much concern was felt by the people living in the vicinity. It seems that some water got into the pipes under furnace No. 4, and the explosion was occasioned when the hot metal was met. Between two and three tons of iron was ruined, and the plant injured a little, to the amount of about \$200 in all. A negro named George Washington, standing near-by, was thrown up in the air a little, and injured some, but not seriously.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Work of the Alabama Law Makers.

SENATE.

Wednesday.—After the call of the districts this morning the Senate took up the continuing special order—Senator Abernethy's General School Laws bill—and completed its reading and amendment by sections. This bill was then temporarily recommitted for the purpose of giving certain representatives of the Alabama Educational Association a hearing on the same. It will not lose its place, but will be read the third time after the reading of the Journal to-morrow. It has the hearty endorsement of State Superintendent of Education J. O. Turner.

The Senate then began back on its calendar for January 27, and passed several local and a few general, though unimportant, bills.

Thursday.—In the Senate to-day, contrary to expectations, a vote on the final passage of Mr. Abernethy's general school law bill was not taken, as he obtained unanimous consent to postpone it until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, as the paramount, special order for that hour.

The next special order on the calendar, was one, though of a local nature, which was, nevertheless, one of considerable interest to all sections, that was the bill to regulate the payment of wages to miners in Jefferson, Walker and Blount Counties. The bill is a substitute for the one introduced, simultaneously in the house by Mr. Lipscomb, and in the Senate by Dr. Cunningham. It is known as the two weeks pay-day bill, and also, as the "Anti-Commissary Bill." It provides that mining corporations and others shall be required to pay wages due to their employees, every two weeks, if demanded, instead of monthly, as heretofore, and also, that all commissary checks issued shall be commercially negotiable, and redeemable in lawful money, instead of goods.

The bill, after a stubborn fight, was finally lost by a vote of 21 to 7, on a motion to indefinitely postpone, made by Senator McEldey.

The entire afternoon session was consumed in the discussion of the motion of Mr. Brewer to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed, yesterday, to regulate the business and taxation of Building and Loan Associations in this State.

Mr. Bethune made a motion to lay Mr. Brewer's motion on the table, and the motion to table prevailed.

The only bill of general interest introduced in the Senate to-day, was one by Senator Buchanan. It is one to regulate passenger fares on chartered railroads in this State. The bill fixes first class passenger fares at two cents a mile, and one and one-half cents per mile for second class fare, and requires, among other things, that all railroad City Ticket Offices be kept open at least thirty minutes before the departure of each train. Any corporation violating this proposed law is declared guilty of extortion and on conviction shall be fined not less than \$25, and not more than \$100 for each offense. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Common Carriers.

Friday.—In the Senate to-day Senator Abernethy's General Educational bill, which has been the subject of much discussion and a deluge of amendments, again struck a snag this morning. Several times this bill has been on the very verge of a final vote, when it has received a set-back. This morning, after it had been amended until its best friends would hardly recognize it as the original measure, the Secretary began its third reading for passage, when Senator Buchanan delayed it again by interposing a motion that 100 copies of the bill as amended should be printed, and its further consideration postponed until 10:30 a. m. next Tuesday.

Senator Kilpatrick supported Senator Buchanan's motion, and said that there was too much red tape about the original bill, and he doubted that any Senator on the floor, except its author, fully understood the provisions of the bill, since it had been mangled by amendments. Senator Nolan thought the bill unwise, arbitrary and obnoxious, generally; so much so that he moved to have the County of Coosa excepted from the operations of the bill. Senator Abernethy warned him that the effect of his motion would be to deprive Coosa County from any public school appropriation of the money by the State. He replied, that rather than submit to this law, Coosa would rather do without any appropriation. Coosa and Mobile counties were excepted by a vote of the Senate. Mobile County's schools already have the State Liquor License there as a revenue.

Mr. Buchanan's motion was adopted, and the chances of the Educational bill becoming a law appear to be growing doubtful, although Senator Abernethy is managing it with zeal and ability.

At the afternoon session of the Senate several local bills were disposed of, nothing of general importance being brought up.

Although there remains but few days of the session, the introduction of bills continues.

HOUSE.

Wednesday.—The event of the day in the House, was the complete knock out given the proposed railroad commission bill. This action of the house

was not unexpected, however, in fact had been predicted by many. It landed without much of a jar on the members favoring it, for the reason that many of them had already realized that there was no hope of its passage. The vote was then taken on Mr. Waller's motion to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the bill and the substitute, which was carried by a vote of 54 to 39.

While the substitute that was killed by the House this morning was in the exact language of the amended bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, that bill will come to the House to-morrow and will, in the regular order of things, be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Common Carriers. The chances are that it will remain with the committee until the close of the session.

After the vote on the Railroad bill, which was taken about 12:45 o'clock Mr. Greene, of Jefferson, reminded the chair that the next order of business was the consideration of the anti-pool bill which had been made a special order. Mr. Wiley insisted that his Convict bill was also a special order for this morning, and the Speaker ruled that the last named bill had precedence. The title was therefore read, when Mr. Altman secured the floor and called the attention of the House to the fact that the bill regulating the convicts of the State, and that it would be expedient to consider this bill rather than Mr. Wiley's. Before Col. Altman could go into his argument the House adjourned, which will give him the floor upon reassembling to-morrow. Mr. Wiley's bill is radically different from Mr. Cunningham's, and a spirited contest will likely ensue as to which of the two bills shall be considered.

When the continuing special order, came up for consideration, Mr. Barnes secured the floor and offered a substitute for his original bill, in the exact language of the amended bill as passed by the Senate on the previous day. Mr. Waller followed in a strong speech, in opposition to the proposed measure, and in concluding his speech moved that the bill with the substitute be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Brown, of Talladega, moved to lay Mr. Waller's motion on the table. A thrill of interest pervaded the hall while the vote was being taken. The vote resulted—ayes 40, nays 54.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Waller to indefinitely postpone the bill and the substitute, and Mr. Barnes, who, under the rules, was entitled to close the debate, transferred the right to Browne of Talladega. He made a vigorous speech in defense of the bill. He insisted that it was an exceedingly conservative measure and much more lenient on the railroad companies than the laws of many of the States.

Thursday.—After the regular call of committees, in the House, to-day, the first business, after the call of the counties, was Mr. Cameron's motion to reconsider the railroad bill, which was lost yesterday. Mr. Waller moved to lay the bill on the table, and, to the surprise of the friends of the bill, on call of the ayes and noes, Mr. Waller's motion prevailed by a vote of 56 to 36. This, it is thought, will effectually kill the bill.

Several members made explanation of their vote, notably Mr. Timberlake of Jackson, the man of "high hat" fame. He said that it had been intimated or charged that he had changed his mind, on the matter, twice between two suns, and that it was a false accusation. That he had always been opposed to the bill, and that no lobbyist had ever approached him on the subject.

Messrs Greene and Lipscomb made good fights in the interest of the pool bill, in the House, to-day, and as a reward they had the pleasure of seeing the bill pass. The lobbies and galleries were full and the ladies had the right of way, in the galleries, by order of the speaker.

There were quite a number of bills introduced in the House to-day, but, as usual, they were near all purely local measures. At the afternoon session the usual amount of local legislation was disposed of, it, too, being almost entirely local measures.

Friday.—The House had a business move on it to-day, and the business was transacted with dispatch. The University bill had the right-of-way in general legislation, and created quite a debate. Mr. Stansel, of Pickens, who is the oldest member in the House, and who has been for years Pickens representative in both branches of the General Assembly, is the author of the bill, and opened the debate for the measure in a clear, concise history of the university and the facts leading up to the necessity of the bill. He had spoken but a few minutes when his voice and strength failed him, and he was compelled to desist, and asked that Mr. Speaker, of Tuscaloosa, should have the right to close the debate for the bill.

Mr. Robinson, of Mobile, followed Mr. Stansel, in favor of the bill, and made one of his best efforts in its advocacy. He claimed the State owed the debt of \$2,000,000, and had for a long time, and that the university had waited patiently for relief from the State until now, and that in the name of honesty and fair dealing, the State should recognize this debt and pass this bill. That the 2,000 alumni of the institution were scattered all over the country, had made records of which no institution should be ashamed, and that they now claimed as a matter of right their alma mater should be dealt with honestly by the State.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

A JUDGE SAYS IT HAS GOT TO BE TRIED.

Discusses the Huntington Pacific Roads Funding Bill—The Plutocrats Must "Come Out" or There Will Be Trouble in the Country.

From the St. Louis Evening Journal of recent date we clip the following interview which throws much light, from a high authority, on the railroad question:

Judge Seymour D. Thompson, who is considered by the legal profession one of the ablest attorneys on corporation law in this country, kindly consented to be interviewed by a Journal reporter on that vital question, "The government ownership of railroads."

Judge Thompson's associations in California give him an opportunity of fully appreciating the inner situations of the funding bill.

The Judge, though a very busy man, informed the reporter that his time was at the disposal of the public press on such important matters as government ownership. Following is the interview reported by stenography:

"Judge, if the senate sustains the action of the house of representatives in defeating the Pacific railroad bill, what, in your opinion, will be the ultimate disposition of this vexed question?" asked the reporter.

"I think that the natural, if not inevitable result will be the foreclosure of the government's mortgages."

"In the event of the foreclosure of the mortgages, what disposition could be made of the roads? Would it not result in the ownership of the government of the roads—perhaps their operation by the government?"

"No; at least not necessarily. If you have a mortgage on my farm, and I can not pay it when due, you foreclose the mortgage and the farm is sold under the order of foreclosure. If there is anything left after satisfying your claim, it comes to me. The government's position in this matter is precisely what yours would be in the above supposed case. It will proceed in the same way to sell the mortgaged property. Doubtless if the road were put up at auction under an order of foreclosure there would be a combination formed to buy it in. As the government's mortgage is only a second mortgage, and as the first mortgage bonds amount to an enormous incumbrance, it is quite unlikely that any syndicate will bid enough to pay the government's claim. That, of course, is a risk the government must take, and one which should have been thought of when the government allowed the Pacific roads to postpone it to the first mortgage bondholders. You are no doubt aware that the government originally had first mortgages for all the money it advanced to build these roads. When they found that they wanted more money—either to complete the road or to fill their own pockets, they persuaded congress, by a supplementary act, to allow them to put a mortgage on the properties which should take precedence of the government's mortgage. This first mortgage, which is ahead of the government's mortgage, is immense in amount—perhaps it exceeds what the whole property is worth. The Union Pacific is, I believe, in the hands of a receiver, so that it does not seem to be able to pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds and its running expenses. The Central Pacific is likewise in a similar position. The Southern Pacific Company—not the Southern Pacific railroad, but a Kentucky corporation, which controls the latter and many other roads comprising what is known as the Southern Pacific system. It has always been thought by the outside public that the earning power of this end of the line—the Central Pacific—was far less than it ought to be, from the fact of its being under the control of the Southern Pacific company, possessing a rival line, all its own, whose revenues it did not have to divide with any one else, as it had to do in the case of the railways of the northern route. The malign influence of such a control is apparent to the humblest intelligence. It not only led to the starving of the Central Pacific, but of the Union Pacific, which had no other outlet to the coast."

"Do you think it best for the government to foreclose the mortgage or allow the companies to continue in the ownership of the roads, as contemplated by this bill?"

"The men who compose the Central Pacific Railroad company and the Southern Pacific company are a gang of public criminals, and the government ought not to treat with them. The four original conspirators have been succeeded in part by men of the same flexible morals."

"You perhaps know how they started this vast enterprise. Huntington and the rest had, at the outside, \$400,000—some say only \$100,000—of their own. Everything else was furnished by the government, or by the first mortgage bondholders. They are all enormously rich, or have died rich—Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins. Hopkins is said to have left \$60,000,000. The Stanford estate was appraised at \$17,000,000, probably much less than it was really worth. As to Huntington, no one really knows how much he is worth. With his simple taste and enormous income, mere accumulation for a quarter of a century and more could not account for even the extreme opulence of them. They get a franchise, build the road for several times what it will cost to build it, build it themselves by organizing into a construction company, paying the construction figures that are quoted. But his fortune was not made by operating roads. He is one of those men who made money by building roads, not by operating them."

"Do you think that as long as the government remains in the hands of the Republican party we are likely to have government ownership of railroads?"

"The idea is not confined to any one party. It permeates them all, and it is working like leaven. Some of the strongest advocates of that experiment are now found in the Republican party. That party, it is true, is a business man's party, a capitalists' party, a corporation party, if you will; more so, at least than the Democratic party. But these ideas are growing in the minds of men of all parties and of all classes. Some of the more far-sighted railroad managers themselves foresee the event, and some of them have been courageous enough to avow their belief that it will be best for the railroads as well as the people. The chief danger is that if we lay upon the government so many new, detakings it is apt to get top-heavy. Those in power have such great opportunities to steal in one way or another, that the scattered and segregated people have not the means of safe-guarding themselves from this danger. We do not know what the result would be of adding to our present civil service of about 100,000 men, the vast army of railroad employees, numbering, I believe, something like 1,000,000."

"You think, then, the government will eventually own the railroads?"

"It has got to be tried. It is something that is coming with state socialism, a thing that is advancing in all countries. The government, not only this government, but the government of every civilized people, is taking upon itself new offices and doing things which were formerly left to individual enterprise. Illustrations of the fact will occur to every observing mind."

"If, then, the government should buy in and retain these roads, you think it would be a good thing for it to try the experiment of government operation?"

"I would be glad to see the government try the experiment of owning and operating a great railroad system. I do not know whether the experiment would be successful or not, but I want to see it tried; and furthermore I feel as sure as I do of anything that I do not know, that it will be tried sooner or later."

Would it not be a fortunate thing for the people of the coast for the government to take the roads?"

"Unquestionably. They would enjoy for the first time in their lives a decent, honest, just and fair railroad service. The San Francisco Examiner took a vote of the people on the coast on this very question, and the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of government ownership."

The dollar is so good now, goes so much further than it would when the present salary of Congressmen was fixed, that it seems like some of them would introduce a measure to cut it down in proportion to the fall in prices of farm and other products, but instead of that there is an evident disposition to raise it.

company double or treble what it is worth to build it, and pocket the profit thus made. That is where they make their money."

"In case of a sale, if the government had to take the road for the debt—what, in your opinion, would be the result?"

"The government might have to buy in the roads to protect itself, no doubt, and probably it would continue to operate them. It might operate them until it had an opportunity to resell them or lease them, or it might decide to operate them permanently. That is no new thing, except in this country. It is done in Germany, in Australia, in New Zealand, in Austria-Hungary, and it was done in Russia. What other peoples can do we can do. Are we less honest and less efficient in administration than the Germans? I admit that we have less public honesty. But we have a great genius for administration as any people in the world, and all that we need is a vitalized public opinion to create public honesty."

"Don't you think that this country would be better off if all the railroads were in the possession of the government and working under a uniform system with one controlling head?"

"That is a large question, a very large question. I have for a long time felt very strongly that the only solution of the railroad problem is government ownership. The railroads are being merged into great systems, and these are being linked together in great combinations—pools, trusts or what you will. The name makes no difference. The purpose is, under one management, to keep down competition and to keep up rates, without reference to the cost of the service, and to wring from the people the uttermost farthing. Eight great railroads went into a trust of that character about a year ago, with the pretended object of supporting the interstate commerce law by preserving uniformity of rates. Now, uniformity and stability of rates is a good thing in itself; it is something to be desired in the interest of all legitimate business. It enables business to be conducted with a certainty that is impossible with daily fluctuations in rates of freight. But the real object of this combination was not to maintain stable rates, but the highest rates possible under the laws of the various states in which they operated and under the interstate commerce law. Their object, in short, was to suppress competition in an unlawful way. Now, there is only one kind of a trust that can meet that kind of a trust, and that trust is the government of the United States. Whether our government is strong enough to do it, I am not prepared to say. But the attempt is going to be made. You will see it made. The question is knocking at the door and will be brought out, and you young men will have to fight it out."

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MORGAN'S COMMENT.

Snaps Shots Taken from the Passing Procession.

The Globe-Democrat, which, by the way, is very good plutocratic authority, says: "The principal thing to be done in dealing with the Pacific railroad matter is to get back as much as possible of the vast sums that certain bandits have made out of the property at the expense of the government."

Why not prosecute the bandits the same as we do common highwaymen and footpads, and also proceed against the stolen property as in the case of common thieves?

It is amusing to note the frantic efforts of the plutocratic papers to inspire the public with the hope of "returning confidence." Here's a sample: "The savings banks report a large increase in number of new depositors since the November election. This is one of the best proofs of returning confidence, as well as of a gradual improvement of business."

If business is reviving why is the money going into the savings banks? It takes cash to run business and the more money there is out of the banks the better the indications are that it is being invested in business enterprises.

There is some significance in this increase of deposits, but it can hardly be said that the hoarding of money will tend to revive business. As between dishonest bank officials and ordinary footpads and highwaymen the possessor of cash funds is between the devil and deep sea. And with the increase in the number of "holdups" and robberies on the one side and the corresponding increase of bank failures on the other hand, the sea room is narrowing down very rapidly. It begins to look like a good burglar-proof safe was the best solution to the problem.

Chauncey M. Depew, the \$50,000 a year railroad president, in one of his recent orations said: "It is the result of my study, experience and observation, that the best day is to-day, and to-morrow will be better." There is some very good philosophy in that observation, and it is to be regretted that the conditions are such that it cannot be almost universally applied. With a great many people—far too many—the situation could be more truthfully expressed in the words, "To-day is the worst day, but to-morrow will be worse." Mr. Depew seems to see only the bright side of life. He would forget that his words and philosophy cannot be applied to the wretched poor that have not left them even the opportunity to earn their bread. A better philosophy would be "the best day is that in which we do the most for humanity."

The St. Louis Republic, commenting on the probabilities of co-operation, or a continued alliance between the democrats and populists, says: "Populist members of the legislature in this state went into caucus with the democrats and thus signified their intention to act with the party. It is probable that in this and other states many democrats who had wandered into populism will not return to it, but will stay in their old party. But certainly all of that crowd of political wild steers known as the Middle-of-the-Roaders will probably get together on a platform which will embrace flat money and all the isms of the extremists. As hard money is a basic principle of democracy, this action on the part of the populists must signify the parting of the ways of the late allies and a triangular fight four years from now."

It seems that the republic "snuffs the battle from afar," and it certainly is refreshing to see it so frankly announce its allegiance to the money of barbarism. Yes, all true populists will take up the flat for real scientific flat money and press the fight to a finish.

Senator Campbell of Labette county, Kansas, has introduced a bill in the senate of that state modeled somewhat after the Coxey good roads, non-interest bearing bond plan. The bill provides for the issuance of \$3,200,000 in state script intended to circulate as money within the boundaries of the state. The bill is ingeniously gotten up in order to evade the provisions of the state and federal constitutions, which prohibits a state from issuing money.

The title of the bill is "An act providing for the employment of idle labor on roads and the issuance of notes therefor." Its intent is for the various counties of the state to put idle men at work on the public roads and other public improvements and pay for the same in notes nominally issued by the counties, but in reality by the state.

According to the provisions of the bill these notes will be issued in the following manner: The governor shall procure notes which draw 1 per cent interest, mature in 10 years and are exempt from taxation. A county can procure them from the state and issue them, the state simply "recommending" them to be worth their face value. They are then supposed to circulate as money, are receivable for state and county taxes and are ultimately redeemed by the state. In order to provide against too great an issue of the notes being made the bill provides that no county shall receive or issue an aggregate amount of more than 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of that county, in one year, and not more than 4 per cent during the entire 10 years.

W. S. MORGAN.

The McKinley administration is not now on trial, but the result of the election, so far as it affects the confidence of business men, is, and so far has proved to be a disappointment and failure. Confidence was apparently restored, but prosperity never showed up.

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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Yearly contracts, subject to changes, will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted the full time contracted for.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure publication.

All articles or communications in advocacy of the interest of individuals, firms or corporations, will be charged for at full advertising rates.

All communications must be written on one side, otherwise they will be thrown in the waste basket. No rejected communications returned.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., FEB. 11, 1897.

The Anti-Trust Bill passed the House last Saturday by a unanimous vote.

The bill to exempt cotton factories hereafter erected in Alabama, was also passed by a vote of 58 to 8.

The colored people of Talladega, will open next Monday a "Children's Industrial Home for Orphans."

The Alabama Senate adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the Cubans and favoring recognition of their government.

A MAJORITY of the democratic members of the Senate will oppose the repeal of the Sayre election law, but will vote for the amendments proposed by Senator Sayre, the author of the law.

The fusion-democratic-populist legislature of Oklahoma territory, has passed a law prohibiting gold contracts in that territory and the plutocratic press are very indignant about it.

HON. W. W. HEARD, State Auditor of Louisiana, who is well known to the publisher of this paper, has kindly donated \$200 in cash to the drouth sufferers of Union Parish, La. Mr. Heard is a christian gentleman in every sense of the word.

SAM PALATKA, the Hungarian miner who was arrested on the charge of wrecking the Birmingham Mineral train at the Cahaba river bridge, has been discharged for want of sufficient testimony against him.

SECRETARY J. STERLING MORTON has at last struck his talent. He has issued a thrilling volume on "Tapeworms of Poultry." The characters in this remarkable book are skillfully drawn, and there is a refreshing absence of dialect.—Advertiser.

HON. ORVILLE BROWN's bill to more effectually protect the people against combinations, conspiracies and agreements between insurers, passed unanimously.

A bill to change the name of the Girls Industrial School at Montevallo to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for girls, was also passed.

At a caucus of the democratic members of the Senate last Saturday, the fact was developed that a majority of that body will probably oppose the calling of a constitutional convention. A joint caucus was held Tuesday night but many democrats refused to attend, and say they will not be bound by the action of the caucus. It looks now as if the constitutional convention bill will be defeated.

As has recently been stated Senator Allen, of Nebraska, volunteered the statement that if Mr. Bryan wished to be Senator from that state he would gladly resign in his favor. He is now in receipt of numerous letters from populists from various sections of the country commending him for his magnanimity of purpose, but assuring him that no populist desires his resignation, feeling thoroughly satisfied with his continual championship of the principles of that party.

CALERA'S ELECTION.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

The Calera election has been a subject much discussed, and in order that the public may fully understand, a short and brief history of Calera's municipal government is in order. The first election under the Calera charter was held in June 1887, at which a mayor and full board of aldermen were elected. W. H. H. Whitley was elected as an alderman for a term of one or two years. He has not been elected since June 1887 and has continuously held undisputed, that office until the election in June 1895. J. M. Sanders was elected an alderman in 1889 or 1891, for a term of two years. W. R. Oliver was elected mayor in June 1891, for a term of two years. Since the election in June 1891, neither Whitley, Oliver nor Sanders, have been candidates for election, or voted for, notwithstanding we had elections in June 1893 and 1895. In June 1895, an election as provided in Calera's charter was held—registration of voters had, after due appointment of managers, and thirty days notice of election and of the officers to be elected, duly signed by W. R. Oliver as mayor. At this election John Black was elected mayor, and W. M. Aldridge, D. E. McLendon, R. W. Moffatt, E. N. Penick, J. V. Teague, John A. Campbell, John B. Randall and J. D. Hardy, were each elected an alderman of the city. Their election was duly and in all respects as required by the charter, certified to by the mayor and council, whereupon according to the charter it became the duty of the city clerk to issue certificates of election to the above named parties, to the offices to which they were respectively elected. The clerk refused to issue the certificates of election, after demand made upon him, and all of the above named gentlemen immediately had prepared petitions for mandamus to compel such clerk to issue to them their certificates of election. The clerk learning such to be a fact, resigned his office thus preventing any writs of mandamus from being served upon him, and the council refused until its meeting on August 6, 1895, to elect a clerk; and at this meeting a clerk was elected; such clerk qualified on the 7th day of August 1895, and issued the same day certificates of election to the above John Black as mayor, and Messrs. Aldridge, McLendon, Moffatt, Penick, Teague, Campbell, Randall and Hardy, each, as an alderman. These to be more easily designated, will be called "the new board," met on the 10th day of August 1895, and elected a city treasurer and also organized as a school board, and as required by the charter elected one of their members secretary and treasurer of the school board. The city treasurer and secretary, and treasurer of the school thus elected having duly qualified, instituted statutory proceedings similar to that of Lane against Kolb as Commissioner of Agriculture, for the recovery of the books, papers, money and other property in the hands of H. C. Moss and A. S. Bristow, the predecessors in office of Jasper Holcomb, city treasurer, and E. N. Penick, secretary and treasurer of the school board. These proceedings were instituted before Circuit Judge Brewer, in December 1895, who decided in favor of Holcomb and Penick, and ordered that Moss and Bristow, who held these offices under the old board, to deliver the papers, books, property and money to Holcomb and Penick, their successors in office. From this order of Judge Brewer Moss and Bristow each appealed to the supreme court, filing their appeals and supersedeas bonds in March 1896. In July 1896, when this division was called in the supreme court, no abstract had been filed by Moss and Bristow, or their attorneys, as required by the court in all cases before it. Their attorneys made a motion to strike from the file the bill of exceptions signed by the Circuit Judge and asked to establish a new bill of exceptions. The supreme court granted the motion to strike out the bill of exceptions, but refused the motion to allow them to establish a new one and continued both cases till the Fall term of the court. The first week in January of this year, when our division was called in the supreme court the appeals of both Moss and Bristow were summarily dismissed by the court because of the failure of these parties or their attorneys, to file an abstract, which relegated the whole subject back to Judge Brewer

—being in effect an affirmation of his order directing Moss and Bristow to deliver the books, papers, money and property in their hands, the property of Calera, to Holcomb and Penick, the successors in office of Moss and Bristow. The old board pass on their own tenure of office, resolve that they are in office for life and claim that all who attempt to oust them either by elections or through the judgments and decisions of the courts are marplots, disturbers of the public peace, meddlers with vested rights and against the sale of whisky. They seek to gain democratic favor by charging that the whole thing is against the democratic party, whereas two-thirds of the new board elected are democrats to the core and vote the democratic ticket straight.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF CALERA.
Calera, Ala., Feb. 9, 1897.

SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Mrs. Henryetta Skelton died a few days ago.

Miss Linnie Phillips is very low—not expected to recover so we learn.

Mr. Lewis Jones has a good crop of boils which need, thinning out to some extent—only 15 or 20.

About 170 acres of land within two miles of Shelby, sold at less than fifteen cents per acre.

Rev. Mr. Mitchel, pastor of the Bethlehem church, filled his regular appointment on last Sunday.

Mr. Keith, (the old gentleman,) who lives near Shelby, is able to be about again after having been quite ill for some time.

The patrons of the school known as Pleasant Hill school, should feel very thankful to Mrs. Carden, who was so kind as to let the school be taught in her tenant house.

Farmers are now erecting coal pits to get coal to sharpen their old plows, instead of burning it for the furnaces as in the past. This may be the prosperity spoken of.

Mr. Ward Honeycutt, of Shelby, is quite busy delivering fruit trees. That is right Ward, push the delivery of your fine selected varieties. An orchard of fine fruit should not be neglected.

Some people seem to think that they can see some signs of returning prosperity. Yes, in the long future, James Manard is completely done up in a prosperity over the left shoulder. Every work steen, horse and milk cow, have been taken from him on a mortgage debt. Farmers will have to be very careful how they mortgage their property else they may get what they voted for.

W. P. L.

LEWIS BLOWS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of this community is not very good.

J. L. and W. E. Riddle paid Columbiana a visit Saturday.

The singing at W. C. Powell's Saturday night was quite a success.

W. J. Jackson, of McGowan's ferry, was in this neighborhood one day last week.

What has become of the "old maid," we have not heard from her in some time.

Mr. W. S. Taylor's little child has been very sick, but we are glad to say that it is improving.

We hope all of our writers will become interested and send the Advocate the local news from all parts of the county.

FRED.

All the good men do not own front pews.

RAMON'S Liver Pill removes the bile. The Tonic Pellet tones up the system. Combined form a Perfect Treatment. 25c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one Fi. Fa. issued from the Chancery Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell in front of the court house door, in the town of Columbiana, on the 22d day of February, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

166 acres of land more or less, bounded on the north by lands owned by R. A. Steele, on east by land owned by the heirs of John B. Wilson, on the south by land known as the Isaac Wilks place, on the west by land owned by W. S. Thompson; being as believed to be the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the ne $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$, section (9), township (24), range (12) east.

Levied upon as the property of C. C. Vandegrift, to satisfy said Fi. Fa. in my hands in favor of P. A. Kendrick. This 3d day of Feb. 1897.

E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

February 11, 1897.

SWEEPING REDUCTION IN PRICES

In our entire line in order to make room for

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK!

which is soon to arrive, and as we are compelled to have the space we will sell our general stock which consists of the best line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Groceries, Furniture, Queensware, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings at a great reduction and sacrifice of prices.

Some of Our Popular Prices.

Good soft finish Bleaching, per yard. 34c
Good cotton Checks, " 34c
Anniston extra heavy Domestic, per yard. 4c
Dress or apron Gingham, " 5c
Shirting Calico, " 34c
Outing Flannels, " 5c
33-inch wide fruit of the loom or Laundered Bleaching, per yard. 74c
All-wool red Flannel, per yard. 10c
36-inch wide English Percales, " 8c
French fancy Satens, " 8c
Cotton Flannels, " 44c
Heavy Cheviots for making shirts, " 5c
Hickory Shirting, " 5c
All-wool filling Worsteads, " 7c
Double width Cashmere, " 10c
Ladies' Handkerchief, " 10c
Two spools Machine Thread, 2 for 5c
Six balls of Thread, 5c
10-4 Dover Sheeting, per yard. 5c
Ladies' calf skin Shoes, lace or button. 124c
Ladies' heavy Working Shoes. 90c
70c

Goods advertised will positively not be charged. Remember we guarantee everything as advertised.

Men's good Working Pants 50c
Men's good wool Pants 75c
Men's heavy Overcoats, worth \$4.50 at \$2.25
Men's Worstead Suits \$2.50
Men's Laundered Shirts, Collars and Cuffs attached, in all colors, at 35c
Men's Laundered White Shirts at 45c
Men's Working Shirts from 15c. up
Boys' Knee Suits at 55c
Boys' Knee Pants at 25c
Boys' Crush Hats 25c

Our Cut Prices in Groceries.

Good green Rio Coffee 7 lbs. for \$1.00
Arbuckle's Roasted Coffee, per lb. 17c
Y. C. Sugar 21 lbs. for \$1.00
Soda in pound packages 6 for 25c
Smoking Tobacco, per lb. 20c
Good Chewing Tobacco, per lb. 25c

On Flour, Meats and other heavy Groceries we will give you the LOWEST market prices.

We have on hand a fine line of

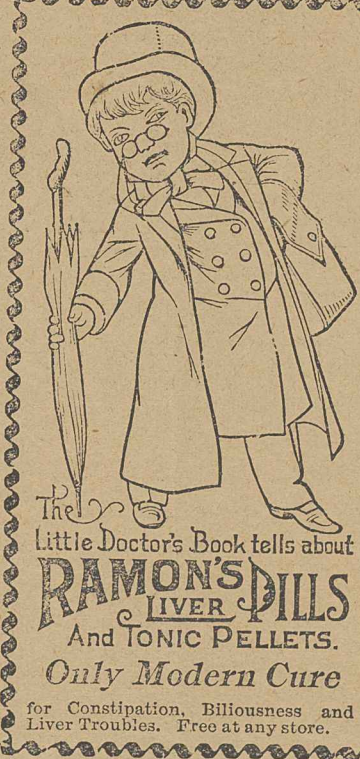
LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES,

which we will close out regardless of value.

If you give our little paper a careful reading and consider well the promises and attractions set forth, as these are not mere words but facts which we will stand ready to demonstrate whenever you see fit to give us a call and see for yourself and you will soon find out that we are actually selling the very best goods at the lowest prices. When you come to town don't be misled but follow the crowd and they will lead you straight to our two-story brick building, which has been recently built by James H. Page especially for our business, where you will find us ready to give you our best and politest attention.

COLUMBIANA MERCANTILE CO.,
BY ERICK & LEFKOVITS,

Corner Main and East College Sts., two-story Brick Building, Columbiana, Ala.
We buy all country produce and pay the highest market price for same.



TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address: EDWARD A. WILSON, dec17-96-13, Brooklyn, New York

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two Fi. Fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell, in front of the court house door, in the town of Columbiana, on the 22d day of February, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, section five (5), township (24), range (18) east. The rock and timber right in nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, section (24), township (22), range (8) west.

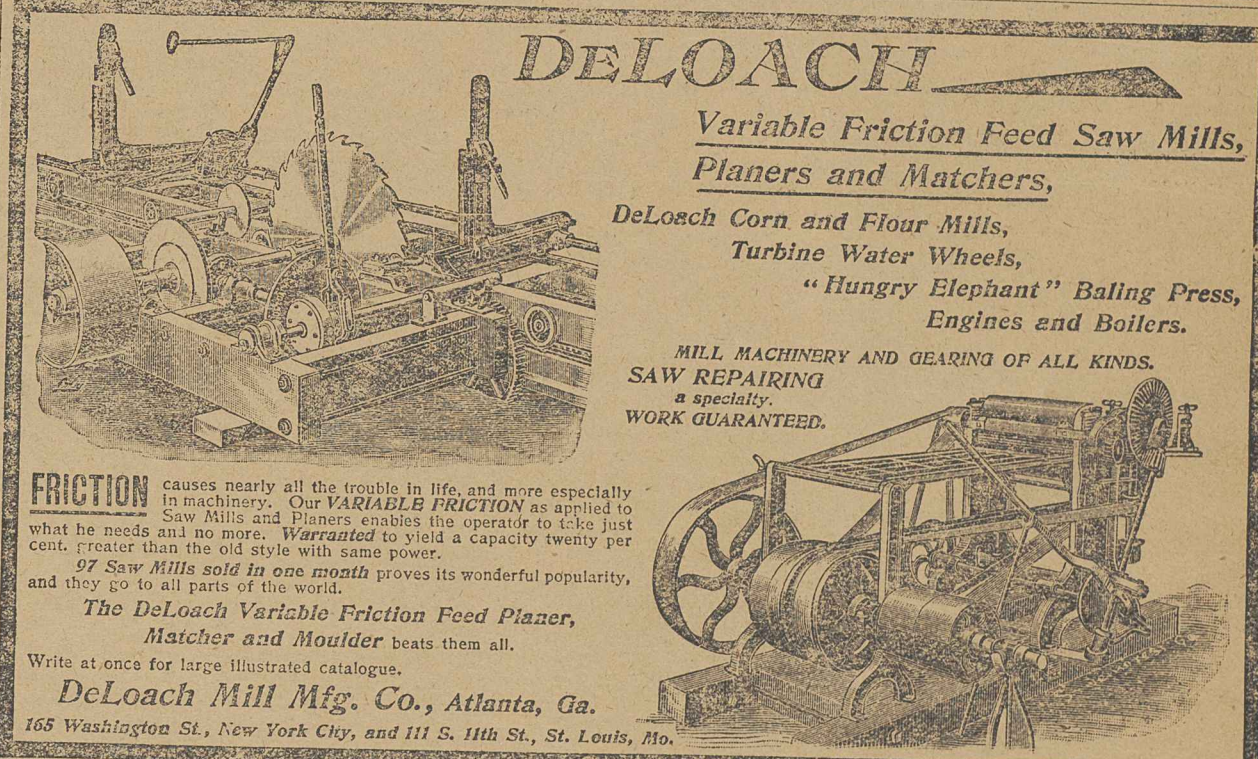
Levied upon as the property of Mrs. Minnie Hardy, and will sell her interest in the above mentioned property, to satisfy said Fi. Fa. in my hands in favor of Ransom Lucas and J. R. Warren.

This 13th day of January, 1897.

E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

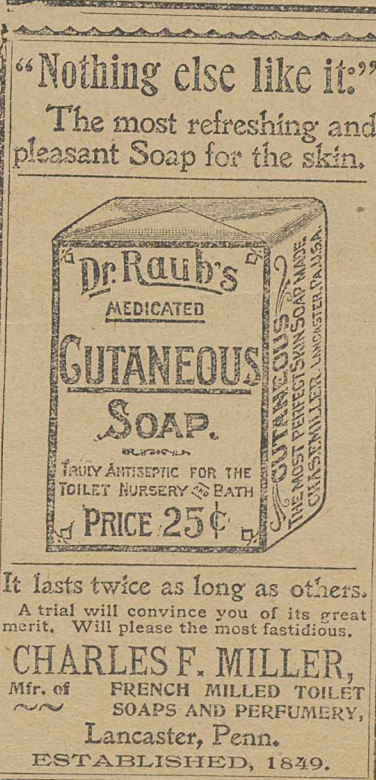
FOR SALE.

One 96 model \$60.00 Crawford bicycle; needs one link for chain and new handle bars. Otherwise, first-class. Will go for \$12.50 cash. Box 112, Wilsonville, Ala.



DELOACH
Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills, Planers and Matchers.
DeLoach Corn and Flour Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, "Hungry Elephant" Baling Press, Engines and Boilers.
MILL MACHINERY AND GEARING OF ALL KINDS.
SAW REPAIRING a specialty. WORK GUARANTEED.

FRICITION causes nearly all the trouble in life, and more especially in machinery. Our VARIABLE FRICTION as applied to Saw Mills and Planers enables the operator to take just what he needs and no more. Guaranteed to yield a capacity twenty per cent. greater than the old style with same power.
97 Saw Mills sold in one month proves its wonderful popularity, and they go to all parts of the world.
The DeLoach Variable Friction Feed Planer, Matcher and Moulder beats them all.
Write at once for large illustrated catalogue.
DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
165 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.



The Southern railway company having established a full coupon ticket agency at this place, parties wishing through tickets to points in Texas or any part of the United States or Canada, can secure them at the railroad office at Columbiana, at the lowest current rates. For any information as to rates, routes, etc., apply to W. M. CALOAN, Agent.

RAMON'S Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, a perfect Treatment for constipation and biliousness. 25c. One pill a dose.

LESTER, MASON & CO.,
GENERAL - MERCHANDISE,
Columbiana, Alabama.

Begin leave to inform their customers that they have in stock every thing necessary to supply their wants, and which they propose to sell at a small profit, and as cheap as any other house.

- DRY GOODS -

A full line of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies Fine Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c., Prints, Gingham, Chambrays, Percale, Worsted, Henrietta, Cashmere, Sateen, Suitings, Flannels and Linseys of all kinds, Dress Linings, Jeans, Cassimers of all kinds, Sheet, Osnaburgs, Drillings, Checks, Bleaching, Hickory Stripes, Bed Ticking, Ready Made Shirts of all kinds, Hats and Caps in endless varieties, Blankets, Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys, as cheap as the cheapest, Trunks and Valises, Boots and Shoes of every description. In fact, a complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, and anything else in the Dry Goods line.

- GROCERIES -

We keep everything in the Grocery line. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Meat, Lard, Rice, Flour, Salt, Tobacco and Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, &c.

- FURNITURE -

Everything needed to furnish your house from parlor to kitchen, in a comfortable and neat style. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

COFFINS AND BURIAL MATERIAL. In this line we have just what you may need. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention.

- MISCELLANEOUS -

Under this head, we are almost sure to have almost anything you may call for, such as School Books, Blank Books, Pencils, Pens, Inks and Stationery of all kinds. We respectfully solicit your trade.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

JNO. W. PITTS, Manager.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Church Directory.

M. E. Church South—
Rev. T. M. Wilson, Pastor.
Preaching every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; I. D. Mason, Supt.

BAPTIST CHURCH—
Rev. E. B. Teague, D.D., Pastor.
Preaching every 2d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; A. P. Longshore, Supt.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Rev. W. I. Sinnott, Pastor.
Preaching every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; D. R. McMillan, Supt.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

Dr. C. C. Oliver is still critically ill at his home in Shelby.

I sell close for cash, and cash only.
J. H. HAMMOND.

Frank P. Dunnam, a popular knight of the grip, was in the city Monday.

Miss Leila Parker returned home Monday from a visit to friends in Calera.

Representative A. P. Longshore spent Saturday and Sunday at home with his family.

Mr. Thomas L. Seale left for Birmingham Monday to purchase a drove of mules for this market.

Call in at J. H. Hammond's and see the stock of fancy candies fresh from Block's.

John W. Spradley, D. W. Sharbutt and J. J. Fleming, of Creswell, visited our city last Thursday.

Mrs. M. F. Pitts left last Thursday on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Seabrook, at Childersburg.

Mrs. J. R. White returned Monday from Basonville, where she had been to visit her sick brother Rev. T. K. Roberts.

Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, who resided near Calera, committed suicide on the 26th, by taking chloroform internally.

Groceries still sold at J. H. Hammond's same as advertised last week, only a little cheaper.

Young man do you want to buy a bicycle? If so, call on Mr. E. Williamson, at Wilsonville. Read his advertisement which appears in another column.

Hon. A. P. Longshore has introduced a bill into the House to authorize the holding of an election in beat 10, of Shelby county, to determine whether or not stock shall run at large in said beat.

Rev. John Barbour, of Birmingham, assisted by Rev. W. I. Sinnott, of this place, organized a Presbyterian church at Montevallo Sunday, January 30th. Messrs. A. D. Lee and F. W. Ragan were elected, ordained and installed as Ruling Elders.

The last issue of the Chronicle contained the announcement that Mr. C. C. DuBose has leased the paper to his brother H. C. DuBose, who will hereafter have entire editorial control and management. In a well written salutatory our young friend "Ham" announces that the policy of the paper would be the same as heretofore. Being a practical printer, as well as a good writer, we predict that the Chronicle will be a success under the new management.

Mr. C. C. DuBose will give his entire attention to the job department.

Married.

At the residence of Ben. T. Johnson, near Summer Hill, on Feb. 4, by Rev. C. W. O'Hara, Mr. J. L. Gould to Miss Dora Gibson. All of this county.

RAY'S COALING.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of this section good

We are having some bad weather on coal haulers.

Mr. E. S. K. dined with his best girl Sunday. How is it E. S.?

From the way J. S. B. goes, we will soon get to eat some cake. How about it Jim?

W. T. Stone went to Birmingham Sunday on business.

A. J. Hall killed a fine turkey last week. After it was dressed it weighed 18 pounds.

VINCENT.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Miss Mattie Kendrick visited her friend Miss Sallie Donnellson, at Sterrett Saturday.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Nannie Adams is quite ill; may she soon recover.

Several of the young people were out riding Sunday afternoon. Among the number was Bob and his "bestest girl."

We hope a boom will strike Sterrett again soon and awaken "Quaker," we enjoyed his(?) communication very much last week.

We notice Creswell did speak last week, and we certainly voice "Observer's" sentiments, and earnestly hope all school patrons will take his advice.

Mr. Fowler, the traveling auditor of the Central railroad, was in our town a few days ago and checked in Mr. P. T. Pitts as permanent agent at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vincent are still "wrestling with the grip." All the other cases are about over it, and hope they too will soon be "O. K."

Sunday was a lovely day. The Sunday schools were largely attended and every body seemed glad to be out and enjoy the sunshine as it was the first we have had in so long.

The following is the honor roll of Vincent Academy for the month ending February 5, 1897: Ethel Kidd, 90; Edgar P. Kidd, 94; May Bell, 93, 5; T. C. Elliott, 93; Gusie Lide, 92; Opal Kidd, 92; Nellie Kidd, 90, 6; Sim Donald, 90; Nannie Davis, 90; Mary Ann McGraw, 90. C. H. Florey, Principal. OCCASIONAL.

SAGINAW DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health not very good.

Mrs. Ella Reed is on the sick list this week.

I don't care what you say, our little town is on a boom.

Dr. Smith, of Pelham, is a physician of Saginaw now.

Fran't Walburn, of Maline, visited home folks here Sunday.

Some of the farmers think their oats are killed. We hope not.

H. C. Fulton, we are glad to say, is improving after a severe spell of pneumonia.

C. E. Hale is improving some with the la grippe and ear ache. Thee Elliott was his physician.

Robert Leonard, of Longview, accompanied by Jordan Jones, of Louisiana, gave our town a short visit Friday.

Dr. Massey, of Woodlawn, was here Wednesday and did some dental work. His dentistry has proved to be good in this community.

BENJ.

BEEWAX DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of this community good.

We are having plenty of mud and water.

Prof. Lee Hill was in our midst Sunday.

F. M. McEwen, of near Wilsonville, was here last week.

C. W. Archer paid Birmingham a flying visit last week.

J. W. Blackberry went to Columbiana Saturday on business.

Our county Supt. of Education, Mr. Eugene Williams, passed through this community last week.

As "XX" has been absent from home he will close for this time and try and do better in his next.

C. S. Archer, of Yellow Leaf, was in our community last week on business. Come again, we are always glad to see you.

XX.

JACKSON'S MILL.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

The health of this community is good.

James Black spent last Sunday with his girl at Lewis.

Montgomery Fancher spent last Sunday with his girl near Weldon. Look out, Mr. Collier M. Adams went over the river last Sunday.

We think from the way L. B. R. is traveling, we are going to get some cake soon. How about it B. and B.?

Jack Vaughn made a trip to Childersburg a few days ago and made it convenient to walk back. How deep was the river Jack?

SAMBO.

WILLSONVILLE DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health continues bad, several sick and more complaining.

Reese Weldon has been quite sick for the last week with la grippe.

Col. W. T. Smith made a business trip to Montgomery last week.

Oscar Tenny has returned home after a very short stay at Jenifer furnace.

John Milstead and little son, made a flying trip to Childersburg Saturday.

We had another fine rain last Friday morning and water is plentiful in the wells.

William Archer made a trip to Birmingham last week for pleasure and to see the sights.

Dr. John Dixon, of Fayetteville, was in our town Tuesday. The doctor makes frequent visits to our town.

Henry Weldon made a business trip to Anniston the first of last week and returned home Wednesday evening.

J. H. Weldon & Son made an assignment to Amos Daniels last Friday morning for the benefit of their creditors.

All the saw mills and planers are running full time after getting through the pipe bursting freezing snap.

Miss Kate Bradley is visiting her brother, Porter Bradley, in Selma. Hope she will have a nice time and a pleasant visit.

Will Smith returned Monday noon after a very exhausting trip to Columbiana Sunday night, looking about as well as usual.

Mr. Gus Ballard has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McGowan. Mr. Ballard lives in that pleasant old mountain town, Talladega.

Prof. Hutchins is still confined to his room. Dr. Boyer reports him improving slowly. The Prof. has been in very bad health for some time.

John Milner was in our town Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. John is loaded for the merchants when he steps off of the cars at this place.

Dr. Nelson passed through our town on Wednesday enroute for Happersville where he lives. The doctor has a fine practice and is very successful.

Bro. Parrish preached a very able sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday. He is an able young preacher, and we predict for him a very bright future.

Old Mrs. Jinks has been very sick at her home on the Jinks farm for several days. She is very old and frail and is not able to stand much of an attack.

Napoleon Stinson, son of John Stinson, has gone to Birmingham to attend commercial college and study book-keeping. Pole is a very bright young man and is certain to make his mark.

We have two plaining mills in operation in our neighborhood now, and will soon have the third one. Mr. J. W. Bolin is getting ready to put his in operation. The whistle call at those plants is a pleasant reminder that prosperity is beginning to move our way.

Wilsonville is bound to boom and be the first city of the county. It will soon be incorporated and have a regular set of city officers. Say, lets move the capitol of the county here and start a court house "ring." I heard one young man say that if somebody would furnish the money he would study law. That would be a start "you know."

Cotton is being hauled from our town to Sylacauga to market. That thing should not be. Merchants here ought to be able to compete with other country markets. Smith Bros., are certainly getting a great amount of trade from this neighborhood that ought to be left here. They are shipping in fertilizer by the car loads. Mr. C. Baldwin tells me that Smith Bros., have been trying to rent the M. Rd. ferry and put in a free ferry this year. That looks like business on their part.

J. C. Jackson & Sons are putting up a telephone wire from the depot at this place to their saw mill six miles north of here. It will be a great convenience to them. Mr. James Adams, of Weldon, is talking of joining them and running the wire through to his place. It would be a great convenience to him living so far from the railroad. Other parties are talking of putting up a line to Vincent and Happersville. Go in boys, wire is plenty and talk is cheap, but it takes money to buy liquor, you know.

MIKE KINLEY.

RENOBETH.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of this community not very good.

Mr. J. R. Davis has bought a set of blacksmith tools.

The beautiful spell of weather has ended at last, and we have been having plenty of sleet, snow, rain, mud and slush.

The angel of death has again visited this settlement—this time taking one of the oldest and one of the truest of true from among us, in the person of Mr. Jackson Kindrick. Mr. Kindrick died on the night of the 29th, at the age of eighty years. He moved from Georgia to this State several years ago, and has been keeper of the famous Stonewall mill built by Dr. Simmons on Kelley's Creek for about eighteen years. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. His remains were laid to rest in Mt. Pleasant grave yard on the 31st.

"Friend, thou art gone before us, And thy saintly soul is blown, Where tears are wiped from every eye, And sorrow is unknown.

"Thou art sleeping now like Lazarus, On his Father's faithful breast, And then thou art sure to meet the good, Whom on earth thou loved the best.

"Earth to earth and dust to dust, The solemn priest has said, We have laid the turf above thee, And sealed thy narrow bed.

"And when the Lord shall summons, Whom thou hast left behind, May we, untainted by the world, As sure a welcome find.

"May each like thee depart in peace, To be a glorious happy guest, Where the wicked cease from troubling, And the weary are at rest."

REPORTER.

SHELBY SPRINGS ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of our community still improving.

Mr. George Seale is very sick at this writing.

Newton Seagins is a happy man—it is a boy.

Rev. T. M. Nelson was a visitor here Sunday.

R. T. Johnston, of Simmons, was here awhile Friday.

Mrs. M. C. Johnston was in the village a little while Sunday.

Mr. M. Pond left here last Thursday for Login, Ohio, on business.

Mr. E. T. Hunter and W. S. Gould, were here awhile Sunday.

Mr. L. O. Gould and Jim Seagins, of Waxahatchie, honored us with a call Tuesday.

The carpenter work is being pushed through for all it is worth, for the past week.

Mr. Frank Johnston passed here Sunday with his horses head in the direction of his best girls house.

The sun came out bright Sunday and quite a crowd was out to the postoffice and to get a drink of sulphur water.

Mr. Dan W. Straiton returned home Sunday from Selma, where he has been for some time working at the carpenters trade.

Mr. W. E. Price and his family, and J. C. Reinheart, of Sogrum valley, passed by here Sunday on their way to church at Hopewell.

Success to the Advocate and its many readers. C. H.

COUNTY COURT.

The following is a list of jurors to serve at the February term of the county court:

Jno. M. Skinner, H. H. Alexander, R. C. Curtis, Sr., L. C. Moore, J. S. Tatum, M. S. Lee, W. J. Andrews, Robert Ellison, J. P. Bates, C. G. Isbell, J. O. Jones, C. G. Isbell, A. W. Horton, J. H. Frost, C. Benton, A. J. Powers, W. B. Freeze, N. J. Farrell, J. M. Dorrough, W. M. Deshazo, J. J. Flemming, W. S. Lowe.

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Columbiana, Jan. 26, 1897.

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Court Calendar.

Circuit Court—Geo. E. Brewer, Judge.

8th Monday after 4th Monday in January and July and continue three weeks.

Chancery Court—James R. Dowdell, Chancellor.

3d Monday in March and September, and continue three days.

County Court—D. R. McMillan, Judge.

4th Monday in February and August; one week term.

4th Monday in May and November; two weeks term.

Probate Court—D. R. McMillan, Judge.

Regular terms 2d Monday in each month. Always open.

Commissioners' Court—

Regular terms 1st Monday in January, April, July and October. Special terms 2d Monday in May and July.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

D. R. McMillan, Judge of Probate. W. A. MILNER, Circuit Clerk. R. F. VEST, Sheriff.

JOHN S. PITTS, Tax Assessor. JOSEPH H. ROBINSON, Tax Collector. W. A. TALLANT, Treasurer.

EUGENE WILLIAMS, Co. Supt. of Ed. P. M. ABRONIE, Coroner. JOHN R. DYKES, Com. 1st District. W. C. POWERS, Com. 2d district.

FRANK S. SNEY, Com. 3d district. D. C. DAVIS, Com. 4th District.

COUNTY SERVEANTS:

F. M. McEwen, J. M. Lacey, Societies:

SHELBY LODGE No. 140 A. F. & A. M. Meets last Saturday in each month, at 7:30 p. m.

JOHN A. WEST, W. M. I. D. MASON, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR—D. R. McMillan, President. Meets every Sunday at 3:30 p. m., at the different churches.

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In effect November 15, 1896

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

NO. 33

WASHINGTON RELICS

RARE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE GREAT AMERICAN.

Many Characteristic Traits Revealed in a Message in Martha Washington's Handwriting—Bill of his Tailor.

THE New York Herald reproduces two documents which throw light on George Washington's private life. We know a great deal about Washington as a soldier and statesman and it would be well if we knew as much about his private life. True, we have a general conception of the manner in which he bore himself to his family, his servants and his neighbors, and what his personal tastes and habits were, but a thorough knowledge of him from this point of view can only be obtained by studying just such documents as the Herald publishes.

The first document is a letter from Martha Washington to her kinswoman, Mrs. Frances Washington. The letter was written by Martha, but was dictated by George Washington, who was then President of the United States. It was duly forwarded to its destination, but a draft was made by Washington's instructions and from this draft the Herald reproduction has been made. The note at the end of this letter is in Washington's handwriting; the letter itself is in his wife's. Here is the text, with a few slight changes in punctuation and spelling:

IN MARTHA WASHINGTON'S HANDWRITING.

"The President says you are already acquainted with his sentiments on the propriety of renting out our lands and negroes in Berkeley. As it seems to be the intention to settle another plantation there, he thinks that the negroes, with such as you may incline to move up to Fairfax, had better be divided between the two places and each rented to some man of character and responsibility who will be able to give security for the performance of the agreement. This will ease you of much trouble and reduce your income to a certainty, which never will be the case under overseers at a distance, as you seem to experience already. He thinks articles should be drawn up by some professional man and skillful person and every precaution taken to prevent waste of the timber or the cutting thereof, and no abuse of either the land or the negroes (should) be permitted. As to the terms for which you should let the estate it must depend upon your own view of the subject, but will not be the advice of your friends, those who are much better acquainted with the circumstances attending the estate and the utility of a longer or shorter term than he is at this distance."

Then comes the following memorandum in George Washington's handwriting:

"Sentiments dictated by George Washington in a letter from Mrs. M. Washington to Mrs. Frances Washington, 2 June, 1793."

A peculiar interest attaches to this document for the reason that very few of Martha Washington's letters are in existence. Her husband, both in his official and private capacity, wrote a great deal; she apparently wrote comparatively little. Doubtless this sensible, good woman thought that the could spend her time more profitably than in letter writing, or it may be that her letters, being naturally of a private nature, were not preserved as carefully as those written by her illustrious husband. She may, however, have frequently acted as his secretary, especially when some family matter was under discussion, as in the present case. That she was not apt with the pen is evident. There is also a notable lack of punctuation throughout the letter, though the writer's clearness of mind is shown by the little dashes, which, except in one or two places, are used in lieu of full stops.

In his counsel that "no abuse of the negroes (should) be permitted" we see a striking trait of the man. No one was ever more kindly and indulgent than he. He owned many colored servants and treated them all well. Among them were carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights and men skilled in other trades, "so that the plantation produced everything within itself for ordinary use." There may have been some good tailors on the plantation also, but Mr. Carlin, whose bill is reproduced herewith, was evidently not one of them.

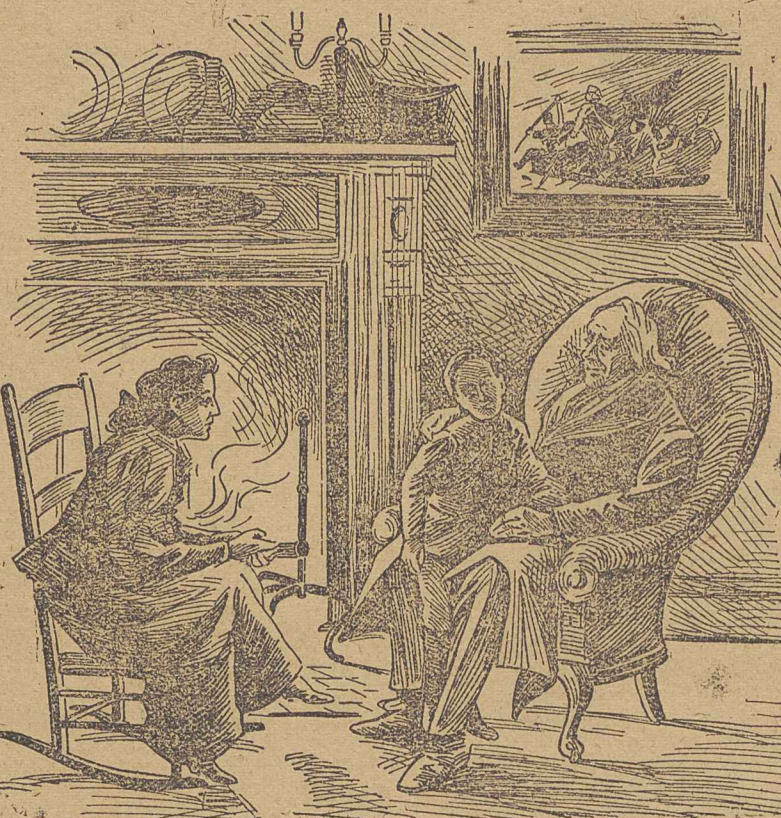
Washington's kindness to his servants was indeed always marked. A few days before he died Mr. Lear, his secretary, brought him some letters to be franked, in order that they might be taken to the Postoffice, but, although Washington attended to his request, he said that the weather was too bad to send a servant out with them. Again, a few hours before he drew his last breath, he turned to his servant, Christopher, who had been in the room during the day, and almost the whole time on his feet, and kindly told him to sit down. He was President of the United States when he wrote to Mrs. Frances, with the care of a nation on his shoulders, but yet he did not forget to say a kind word for the negroes, just as he did not forget the courtesy due to a man when he was lying on his deathbed. We have many letters written by Washington, but few more worthy of study than this one to his kinswoman.

This Mrs. Frances Washington was the daughter of Colonel Burwell Bassett, of New Kent County, Virginia. She married on October 15, 1785, Colonel George Augustine Washington, who was the great George's nephew, being the son of his younger brother Charles. Mrs. Frances had four children, one of whom died in infancy. Her husband left her by will, which was probated in 1793, all his property as long as she remained a widow, though provision was made for the children as soon as they should marry or attain their majority. In the will is a full description of the Berkeley county property referred to in the letter.

TAILOR CARLIN'S LITTLE BILL.

The second document is very curious. Here is a verbatim copy. Mr. Carlin has such a distinct individuality

CROSSING THE DELAWARE.



I. And so, you'd have me tell the tale My father oft told me! A story of the days when pale Hope fled, and Misery Stood stark and grim before that band Of men beyond compare— The tale of Washington the Grand, Who crossed the Delaware!

II. One Christmas night, long years ago, When shrilly cold winds blew, And through the darkened air the snow On frozen plumes flew, A little band of patriot souls Stood brave and fearless where In loneliness and anger lay The fretful Delaware.

III. Nor ice, nor storm, nor cruel blast Can hold these heroes back; They have resolved, the die is cast Depend upon your own view of the subject, but will not be the advice of your friends, those who are much better acquainted with the circumstances attending the estate and the utility of a longer or shorter term than he is at this distance."

that it seemed a pity to mar it by substituting modern English for his quaintly spelled words:

1772. Col. George Washington Dr.	
To making will yr waitingman a coat waistcoat & 2 pr Breaches of Dark Drill.....	0 16 0
To making Preachy 2 pr Drill Breaches To Giles & Tom each a pair.....	0 6 0
To making Frunk waistcoats & 2 pr Breaches.....	0 12 0
To 9 dozen small Buttons on horse mules To 3 dozen Large at 8d To making 3 coats of Dyed Cotton for Giles & Mike Mores To piecing 4 caps from Cannon.....	0 4 6 0 2 0 0 15 0 0 1 0
To making 4 saviors jackets.....	1 0 0
To making 2 pr Breches for Joe.....	0 6 0
To making yr Breches of silk wove.....	0 6 0
To making a waistcoat of Blue Persian.....	0 5 0
To making a white Carsamay coat.....	0 14 0
To making yr London Brown.....	0 12 6
To making yr green waistcoat 5 silk 7 1/2 To making yr waitingman Livery.....	0 5 7 1/2 1 0 0
Errors excepted Wm Carlin.....	7 11 7 1/2
By half a Barrell of corn.....	8
By Messrs Cunningham and Alexander.....	1 11 7
Bal.....	1 19 7 1/2
	5 12 3/4

Received the above sum of Five Pounds Twelve shillings Currency in full of all accounts to this 26th day of September, 1772. Wm. Carlin.

Now, who would look for George Washington's handwriting on a bill of this kind? And yet it is there. The bill itself and the signature are in the handwriting of the worthy tailor, Carlin, but the receipt, beginning at the word "Received," and ending at the date "1772," is in the handwriting of George Washington.

A quaint document has seldom been published. What an honest fellow Carlin is! He charges 5s. 7 1/2d. to "making yr green waistcoat," but he takes care to explain that the odd 7 1/2d. is only a fair payment for the silk used by him. Note, too, how careful he is to write the words "Errors excepted" at the end of the bill. If his bill is not entirely satisfactory, "we are all human and liable to err—He is quite willing to listen to any argument with a view to its reduction. On the other hand if he should have forgotten any item, he would naturally have the right to charge for it in a later bill. His precaution, however, did not avail him, as the receipt in Washington's handwriting shows. In it Mr. Carlin acknowledges that all the money due him has been paid; aye, even though George Washington still owes him a half-penny. The balance due to him is 2s. 12s. 1d., and he only receives 3s. 12s. Probably Washington had no coins at hand, and Carlin was wise enough to take what he got and be thankful.

Washington kept all such bills as these with great care, and no one was more exact than he in seeing that they were correct. He was a good arithmetician, and his accounts were always in order. The "ciphering book," in which he wrote out the solution of many difficult sums, is still preserved.

at their last stopping place. Their plight was so ludicrous that they could not help laughing, and Washington hearing the noise, came up, and was so overcome by the ridiculous appearance of the group that "he rolled on the grass, almost convulsed with laughter." When he recovered, he probably conducted them to their bedrooms, and laid before them articles from his own wardrobe—very likely some of Carlin's handiwork.

Carlin's masterpieces, however, were evidently worn by some of Washington's servants. Giles, whose name appears in the bill, was clearly a postillion, for in a letter, dated November, 1790, Washington writes that the jockey caps of Giles and Paris are very much worn, and requests that new ones be made, with better tassels. Of this other postillion, Paris, we hear a bad report in June, 1791. According to John, the coachman, he has become uncontrollable, doing everything which he should not do, and nothing which he should do. As a postillion he is of no further use, and Washington decides not to take him with him when he goes to Philadelphia. What was Giles's end, we wonder. Was he one of those postillions whom Washington forbade to sleep over the stable because he was afraid that they would set fire to it?

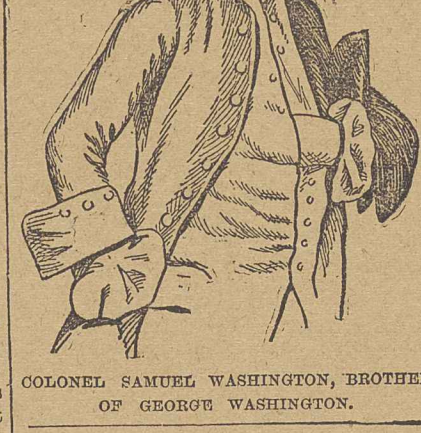
But all are now gone—Giles and Tom and Joe, for whom "2 pr Breches" were made, and dainty Mrs. Frances Washington and Martha and George Washington and even the great Carlin himself—and there remains only the imperishable renown of the master of Mount Vernon and his loyal helpmate. The others are but names that have been rescued from oblivion because it was their owners' good fortune to be for a time the associates of George Washington.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

Mary Ball's Tail Sons Were "Mute as Mice" in Her Presence.

Augustine, the second son of Lawrence Washington, was the father of George Washington. He is described as a tall man, of noble bearing, with fair complexion and fine gray eyes. After remaining some time in England, he returned to Virginia, and by 1715 had married Jane Butler, and settled down as a planter in Westmoreland County. In 1728 his helpmate died, leaving four children, of whom only two—Lawrence and Augustine—grew to maturity. Two years later, true to the custom of his family, the widower married again. His second bride was Mary Ball, of Lancaster County. She was the daughter of Colonel Joseph Ball, and was descended from respectable English colonists, who had settled on the banks of the Potomac.

Mary Ball's early life was quietly passed at Epping Forest, her father's plantation where she was bred in the domestic virtues which characterized the matrons of her day. She was little more than a book, but was of such commanding character as to inspire respect and obedience in all surrounding her, even in those who loved her most. We are told that her sons, though "proper tail fellows," were



COLONEL SAMUEL WASHINGTON, BROTHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

went to sit as "mute as mice" in her presence. Only one thing could subdue her dauntless spirit, and that was the fear of lightning. In her youth a friend had been killed by lightning in her presence, and always after, at the approach of a thunder storm, Mrs. Washington would retire to her room, where she would shrink and tremble like the weakest of her sisters.

For several years after their marriage she lived at Wakefield, her husband's home on the Potomac, and there in 1732 George Washington, her eldest son was born. A few years later the family removed to a house in Stafford County, near Fredericksburg, where Augustine Washington died in April, 1742. Besides her two stepsons, the young widow was left with five children of her own—George, Elizabeth, Samuel, John Augustine, and Charles. To them she devoted her life, and George Washington always declared that his successful career was the result of his mother's teachings.—Munsey's Magazine.

Washington Never Celebrated.

If we were to follow the example of Washington himself there would be no holiday on February 22. The Father of his Country paid no more attention to the 12th of February (on which date he was born according to the old calendar) than he did to the 13th or 14th. So far as is known his good wife, Martha, did not even present him with a new snuff-box or handkerchief by way of recognition of this now world-famous anniversary. But his friends always remembered him.

The Historic Tree.

"I cannot tell a lie," said he, As guilt suffused his brow, And pointed to the cherry tree— But that's a chestnut, now.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

A GLIMPSE AT CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION SINCE 1860.

An Open Letter to Lyman J. Gage, McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury—A Cool Statement of Facts That Are Written in the Laws of Our Country.

To Lyman J. Gage:

In a few days you will assume the high office of secretary of the treasury. While I am radically opposed to the financial views which you are said to hold, yet I am conscious of the fact, that unlike most men who have to do with banks, you are not opposed to the reasoning of the advocates of the other side. Therefore I feel at liberty to make an argument in behalf of a liberal use of silver as money of redemption during your administration. You know what the condition of the country is today. You know that prosperity is not coming. You know that a high tariff alone cannot bring prosperity among the people. You know that an increase in the volume of money is the one thing that is necessary to a restoration of prosperity. You know that such an increase would have a tendency to cheapen all other money, and that holders of the latter would speedily invest their holding to catch the resultant rise in prices of labor's products. So far as the necessity of an increase in the volume of money is concerned gold and silver men agree. But as to the means they are at wide variance. The gold men believe that the increase should come through the national banks. The bimetallists contend that it should come through the government by free and unlimited coinage of silver and government paper. Within the limits of your administration a move in one direction or the other will have to be taken. Which is the better plan? Let us take a brief glance at our financial legislation since 1860.

Let it be remembered, and never forgotten, that when the war of the last rebellion broke out in 1861, the treasury was left empty. The bankers of that day came forward and offered to furnish the government all the money it wanted, i. e., of its state bank notes, and take government bonds at 80 cents on the dollar in exchange for these notes.

Salmon P. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, thought the government of all the people would be better than any banker's bank notes, who had not one dollar in coin back of every ten, and in many cases twenty paper promises to pay, which they put out so congress passed an act, Aug. 5, 1861, to issue \$50,000,000 demand notes which were paid to soldiers, officers etc.

The bankers, however, would take them for only 80 cents on the dollar, as they lacked the legal tender quality of money.

Congress, act of Feb. 12, 1862, issued another \$100,000,000, and likewise \$50,000,000 to take up the \$50,000,000 already issued without the legal tender quality of money, and called this the first issue of demand notes. This six million never depreciated one cent, after being made a full legal tender by act of March 17, 1862, but soon disappeared from circulation just as did all the metal money. This money lasted but a few days. Congress was about to issue another batch of \$150,000,000, and that greatly alarmed the bankers, for they saw that their craft was in danger. They dispatched their most polished lobbyists to Washington to advise the members of congress what was best to do in case of issuing paper money, as they called it.

Then the house of representatives passed an act to issue \$150,000,000 of the same kind of legal tender paper money, making it legal tender for all debts public and private; while Mr. Belmont and others were laboring with the senate, saying that they would have to issue bonds and that Mr. Belmont had been authorized to say that Baron Rothschild would take three or four hundred millions of our bonds if they would make the interest payable in coin.

Salmon P. Chase remarked: "How could we pay the interest in coin, the treasury is empty of coin, and likely to be?"

"That is a very easy matter," remarked Belmont; "make your import duties payable in coin, then you will have the coin come in the treasury with which to pay the interest. You cannot expect Rothschild of England to take your paper money for the interest when it is only another promise to pay."

The house bill provided for the issue of \$150,000,000 of pure, absolute, constitutional money, with the fiat of government upon paper—which is just as good as upon metal if the people have confidence in the stability of their government and have the taxing authority to tax the money back into the treasury which issued it.

It should be impressed upon every intelligent mind that the material upon which the fiat stamp of the government is impressed, does not change the representative value of the dollar. It is the number of dollars in circulation that gives it a high or low purchasing power. Take away half the money in circulation and all products of labor would sell for only half as much as when there was double the amount with which to do business.

When this bill passed the lower house and was sent to the senate for its approval and ratification, the bill was amended by the senate and made to read: "This is a legal tender for all debts public and private except duties upon imports and interest upon public debt."

Belmont's tampering with the senate

had had its desired effect, to the great approval of the money power and the oligarchy of the country.

The bill was sent back to the house in that crippled condition, and that grand old commoner, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, made a speech objecting to the senate amendments, and explained to the house of representatives the effect that would follow if the amendment crippling the legal tender quality of the money was allowed to attach to the bill.

The news came to Washington of the Bull Run disaster, indicating a possibility that the confederates might march to Washington, and money was needed and there was no time to parley over the exception clause, so the act was passed as it came from the senate, providing for the issue of the money at once, and in that crippled condition. Immediately Mr. Belmont wired Drexel, Morgan & Co., of Philadelphia, and the leading bankers in New York and Boston, to hold on to their coin, that now they had a bonanza, etc.

Gold and silver made a leap from a dollar to a dollar and a half. At that time state bank currency was in circulation, and when this crippled government money was put into circulation, gold and silver, with the first issue of \$60,000,000 of demand notes, went out of circulation; was hoarded by bankers and speculators, for they could plainly see that it would go to a premium, as importers would have to have it to pay import duties, which, at that time or soon after, amounted to \$250,000,000 per annum.

Soon after this another batch of currency was issued with the exception clause on its back. Importers had to pay coin to pay import duties and had to pay \$1.50 of crippled paper money for every \$1.00 of coin.

Following this the national bank act was passed which enabled those who bought bonds to pay for them in greenbacks, and by depositing them with the treasurer of the United States could go into the banking business. The government would issue to said bank 90 per cent of currency signed by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, stating on said currency that: "This note is secured by the deposit of government bonds with the treasurer of the United States," which made the currency good. At about the same time the government passed an act stating that all private or state banks issuing notes and putting them in circulation should pay to the said government a tax of ten per cent annually on such of their notes as were in circulation. The act virtually compelled all banks of issue to go out of business. State banks were turned into national banks or had to bank on what genuine money they could command.

As the war progressed and the large volume of currency increased in circulation, prices of everything increased. Prices went up. It was a great time then to make money for labor and the products of labor were going up in price. Shrewd people got out of debt and had plenty of money to do business on a cash basis.

About the year '63 or '64 A. T. Stewart, that great importer, had a great cargo of costly goods come to New York from Europe, the import duties upon which was \$100,000. Mr. Stewart took \$300,000 in greenbacks to buy the metal money, which was to pay import duties, as the government would not accept the same kind of money that he had paid to the gun holder and plow holder.

Mr. Stewart went straight to Wall street, to that great bank, Smith & Co., and they asked him \$2.84 in greenbacks for one of coin. Stewart said he thought he could do better with Gillman & Co. All right, Mr. Stewart, that is your privilege. When Stewart left the office, Smith wired Gillman & Co.: "Stewart is coming. I asked him \$2.84." Stewart stepped into the bank of Gillman & Co. just as Mr. Gillman turned from the instrument. "Good morning, Mr. Gillman," said Mr. Stewart, "I want \$100,000 of something the government will accept for import duties." "You can have metal money for \$2.85 on the dollar." "Let me have it," says Stewart, "I see you gentlemen have it in your power to put it up or down at your pleasure." Gillman said to his cashier: "Charlie, you may let Mr. Stewart have \$50,000 of the first issue." "All right, sir." So he counted out \$50,000 in \$20 gold pieces and \$50,000 of the first issue of demand notes. Mr. Stewart asked why he had to give them \$2.85 of one kind of paper money for \$1.00 of another kind, both issued by the same government. "Why, Mr. Stewart," answered the bland cashier, "I give you this, sir, as a courtesy, so you will not be hampered with the heavy metal money." Turning over one of the demand notes, he continued, "You see, Mr. Stewart, this government will accept for import duties, as there is no exception clause upon the back of it." Stewart said he could not see why the government did not issue all that kind of money. The cashier replied: "If they had, we could not have sold you this kind of money, stamped upon 25 8-10 grains of gold for \$2.85 of other government money."

Stewart then remarked that he would have to charge up to the stock of goods \$285,000, with profit and interest, and said it would all come out of the consumers of the goods. The government gets \$100,000 and you gentlemen get a profit of \$185,000.

Few people have any conception how millionaires have been made at the expense of wealth producers, who are the consumers, by that exception clause on the back of the greenback, which, in that crippled condition, saved the country in the time of need, when gold and silver hid in shylock's coffers.

What chance has the wealth producer, the common laborer, to compete with those who have been given hun-

dreds of millions of national bank currency as a pure donation?

The national banker secured his bank notes from the government by depositing bonds paid for with greenbacks which did not cost the first purchaser over 40c on the dollar in coin. He thus draws from the government twice as much money as he originally invested, besides being allowed the privilege of drawing interest on the full face value of the bonds and 90 per cent of currency, except having to pay 1 per cent on such of the bank notes as are kept loaned out. All the notes or bank currency in the bank are exempt from taxation.

In the year 1869 the bondholders and national bankers needed a little legislation in regard to the five-twenty bonds which had been issued and made payable after five years or which might run twenty years, at the pleasure of the government. The five years were up Jan. 1, 1869. The holders of these bonds called a conference of themselves, as they saw clearly that the government had reserved the right to pay off said bonds after five years, with the same kind of money that it had received in payment for them, which was greenbacks, and the government had a large amount of it on hand piled up in the treasury, the same having been received in payment for these said bonds and which was afterwards ordered by congress to be destroyed. The conference came to the conclusion that as an inducement to the government to refund said bonds in long time bonds and make the new bonds payable both principal and interest in coin at the then standard and fineness, to each silver dollar to be 37 1/4 grains of pure silver or 412 1/2 with the alloy, and each gold dollar to contain 25 and 8-10 grains—9.40 fine. A resolution was passed pledging each member of said bondholder conference to recommend to his member of congress that there be a bill passed to refund said \$1,000,000,000 of five-twenties.

As a consequence, a bill was introduced, called the credit strengthening act, which was a misnomer. I could not understand why the government wanted its credit strengthened after the war was over. The fact of the matter is the act was so named purposely to deceive the people.

This bill provided for the refunding of the five-twenties into a new issue to run thirty years, draw 4 per cent instead of 6 per cent and to be paid, interest and principal in coin.

The bill provided for payment "on or before thirty years, but the words 'on or before' were erased and the word 'after' inserted, before the bill was enrolled.

Then in 1873 there was an act passed to revise the coinage laws. In said revision the silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains was dropped out of the coinage act, and the coinage of a trade dollar provided for to contain 420 grains of silver and was made a legal tender for \$5.00 only, it being claimed that said trade dollar was coined for the China trade. What the congress wanted to coin such a dollar for when at that time the dollar contained 412 1/2 grains of silver was worth 103 cents in gold in Liverpool or London? It was to deceive and rob the people by making the bonds payable in gold. That was the aim of the tools of monopoly which make up the American congress.

The silver dollar was the unit of value from the foundation of this government until 1873, when it was changed to gold, gold being the only money of final redemption to-day. The silver dollar is to-day a legal tender and the greenback is nothing less. There is not a bond outstanding to-day but what is payable in silver dollars. Why not pay off the bonds which are payable? Pay them off in silver dollars. The treasurer's report says there is about 400,000,000 silver dollars and bullion piled up in the treasury vaults. Why is it there? Because the money oligarchy controls a majority of the members of congress.

Now, the next scheme is to retire the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks by issuing \$500,000,000 new fifty year bonds, and on said bonds let the national bankers draw the full face value of the bonds in national bank currency. Will the people submit to it? We will see.

And further, there will be another issue of bonds before another year passes. It looks very much as though the people must submit to become hewers of wood and drawers of water. Make them poor and dependent, and they will become humble and obedient servants. As it is in Europe, so shall it be in America. We will have barracks, garrisons and arsenals, and a great addition to the army, to keep down strikers who are called anarchists. Then good-bye liberty, the doors will be closed and never can be opened. THOS. MEREDITH.

A Good, Big School.

The biggest public school that has been in this place since Adam was a boy is now in full blast; the scholars are hungry, poor, despairing, ragged, mad all over; but they are being educated at a rate to make your eyes hang out. The miller cannot grind with the water that has passed. And the men plutoerily swindled out of their votes in 1896 can't be cheated again in 1898. The fluttering flags of despair, pendant beneath their coat tails, will remind them of how they were "played for suckers." They have had enough. Don't despair. God rules and the people begin to know it. There are a great many fools, but they do not constitute the entire population. Take possession of the government. How? Work among your neighbors. Spread Populist literature all around you. A little heaven leaveneth a great mass. Work as you never worked before—for home, country and civilization.—Ignatius Donnelly in Representative.

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

COLUMBIANA, ALA., FEB. 18, 1897.

BLACK BELT METHODS.

The report of the Dallas county grand jury, which we publish in another column, shows a bad state of affairs existing in that county.

It is charged—with how much truth we know not—that a similar condition exists in all the black belt counties where the young men have been educated to believe that it is honorable to steal ballots. It is one of the legitimate fruits of the pernicious practice of ballot box stuffing.

Under the plea of white supremacy or negro domination, most of the counties in the black belt have prevailed upon the legislature to pass special laws for those counties taking from the people the right to elect their commissioners and school officers, and those officers are appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the court house ring. It is but natural that the ring should want to pay the expert thieves who manipulate the ballot boxes of the county and keep them in office, and the only surprise is, that they have not stolen more.

To a stranger it would seem that the corrupt methods in vogue in Dallas county are endorsed and approved by a majority of the citizens, but such is not the case. On the contrary, but comparatively few engage in the practice of stuffing ballot boxes, but they bulldoze and brow beat the majority till they are actually afraid to open their mouths. The politicians are afraid of them, and even the courts are dominated by them. They appoint the election managers and have the vote counted as they want it regardless of how the ballots were cast.

The Probate Judge claims to be an honorable man and a christian, yet he allows a set of robbers in his office to steal the vote of the voters of the county at every election. In law what is the difference in allowing it to be done and doing it himself?

The ballot box thieves have the good people of Dallas by the throat and we can see no relief for them until the white voters of Middle and North Alabama take the matter in hand and relieve them.

DALLAS COUNTY CORRUPTION.

Selma, Feb. 9.—(Special).—The grand jury after a thirteen day's session, made their final report last night. The jury has worked faithfully and fearlessly, and when the report was read to Judge Mabry, who was sent for at 7 o'clock to receive it, he complimented the members of the jury for the splendid work which they had done. Below is given the extracts from the report:

The code, section 4,345, makes it our special duty to examine the books and accounts of the County Supt. of Education. We have tried faithfully to do this, but find it impossible to do so except by an oral examination of every township trustee and teacher in the county, together with the county superintendent.

No vouchers are kept, except occasionally a teacher signs the pay roll, most of the signatures being one and the same hand writing, without any apparent authority for the signer to do so. We find a great many irregularities in this office, of various and peculiar sort, in fact we find very little if any regularity in keeping record of transactions of the business of the office.

We find further in this connection, that some of the township trustees force the teachers of the public schools to divide their salary with them in order to get the school. This is official corruption of the vilest sort. The man who sells the public office is no better morally than the man who buys it, and neither is worthy to be put in an office of trust and be charged with the keeping and training of educational and moral interests.

We have recommended the release from jail of twenty-three prisoners, seven in one case, against whom we failed to find after diligent inquiry, any evidence, and some against whom the evidence is insufficient, and eight bound over from the Mayor's court who were in jail without any authority of law in our opinion.

Among other cases bound over by the mayor to await the action of this grand jury, we wish to call attention to the following: Jim Wiley, charged with larceny after

trust of \$2.50, and Pearce Phillips, committed to jail on the charge of having brought stolen property in the city limits. We are advised that the above parties so imprisoned were deprived of their liberty without any warrant whatever of law, and of process totally void, that the mayor had full and final jurisdiction of the same, but not to bind them over. Investigation of these cases has cost the county much in the loss of time and the paying of witnesses. If their fee bill is paid by the State it would cost the State treasury hundreds of dollars and in a few months run up into the thousands. We are advised that the process on which these persons were put in jail was totally void, and that the sheriff was not legally authorized to incarcerate them or entitled to collect their board from the State or county.

We wish to call the attention of the State Auditor to these matters and request him to look into them carefully, and not pay such claims as are not fully and clearly authorized by law, that thereby repetitions of such proceedings may be prevented in the future. To this end we request Your Honor to have this portion of our report respectfully transmitted to the Hon. W. S. White, State Auditor. We can find no law which clothes the mayor with authority under the law and his oath of office to make a pauper's house and insane asylum out of the county jail at the expense of the county or state.

Code, Section 830, provides that it shall be the duty of the court of county commissioners to make semi-annual publications on the first days of January and July of each year, showing the receipts and expenditures of money for the county, specifying particularly the sources from which received and the purposes for which expended. We find the office of county superintendent of bridges at \$75 per month—\$900 per year—has been created by the court of revenue as road commissioners. The office may be necessary, but we find no warrant in the law for the establishment of this office by the commissioners.

We learn that several dead bodies have been allowed to remain unburied in this county and lie in the sun and rain and decay and rot. Every dictate of humanity cries out against such inhumanity, and the law should provide for burial in such case.

BEESWAX DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Mr. D. S. Wingard swapped horses last week.

Henry Weldon, of Wilsonville, passed here last week.

Dr. Edwards, of Wilsonville, was in our community Sunday.

J. W. Blackerby went to Columbiana Saturday on business.

Prof. Lee Hill, who is teaching at the Kingdom, was here Sunday.

Health of community good with the exception of a few chronic cases.

H. E. Archer, of Yellow Leaf, spent Sunday with his brother, C. W. Archer.

Mr. James Smith is finishing himself up a very comfortable house. Hurrah for Jim.

Several went to Columbiana Friday to see the negro hanged, but they did not get to see it.

Mr. J. W. Bohm was hauling machinery by here Saturday. John is a hustling business man.

Coleman Farr spent Sunday with his friend Marion Blackerby. Come again Coleman, we are always glad to see you.

Tom. Blackerby, of Wilsonville, passed through this community Saturday enroute to Columbiana on business.

Messrs. G. R. McEwen and Oliver Stone, of near Wilsonville, passed through this community last week.

Our people are very anxious to sow their oats, and we trust that their will be sufficient dry weather soon so that they can get to sow them.

The young people of our community enjoyed a Valentine entertainment at Mr. John Lyon's Saturday night, and all report having a nice time.

Mr. J. W. Blackerby, one of our wide awake farmers, is fixing his place up in the shape. We hope all of our farmers will take an interest in improving their farms.

We would be glad to hear from "Uncle Sam" and all the other correspondents. "XX" don't appear every week, but it is not because he would not like to, but because he does not know anything to write about.

XX.

SHELBY SPRINGS ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Mr. Powell Blair is improving.

Mr. George Seale is still confined to his bed.

The health of this community is still on the mend.

Mrs. Mary Steel visited relatives here this week.

Mr. D. M. Ray and wife, was here awhile Tuesday.

Mrs. M. M. Pond paid Columbiana a business visit Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Jones were visitors to our village Wednesday.

Mr. J. R. Phillips and wife, of Soghrum valley, spent Sunday here.

Mr. Bender, of Bessemer, was here awhile Tuesday on business for "Uncle Sam."

Mr. Tom Collier and J. M. Harris and sons, went to Montevallo Monday to trade.

Dr. J. R. Morgan is kept busy every day administering medicine to the sick in our community.

Miss Bettie Holcomb returned home Saturday after a few days visit to Jasper Holcomb, at Calera.

Mr. Law had the misfortune to lose one of his finest cows. Bloody murren was supposed to be the cause of its death.

Mr. Wilson Parker and wife, paid Dry Valley a visit Saturday and Sunday, to see their uncle, Hunter Holcomb, who is sick.

Quite a crowd of our men and boys went to Calera Monday to swap horses with the gypsies. Some of our boys got left, what about it Ben?

Mr. Charley Jones left here last Monday to accept a position with Mr. Calvin Mooney, who lives near Vinson, of "cold hopper." We regret to lose Charley from our village.

C. H.

SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

The Coosa river is on a rise so I learn.

Mr. Bruce Jordan has a very sick child.

Oat sowing will soon be the order of the day.

Mr. Green Merrell went to Columbiana Saturday.

We are sorry to learn that Dr. C. C. Oliver, of Shelby, is no better.

Mr. Parnell, one of the oldest land marks near Shelby, is quite sick.

Rev. James Davis filled his regular appointment Sunday at Bay Springs church.

Mr. Benj. Dupree has a sick child so I learn. We hope that it may soon recover.

We learn that Mr. John Garris is very sick—was not able to be at church Sunday.

Cattle are looking very well considering the tight weather they endured during the blizzard.

Mr. Reynolds, of Shelby, has moved to the Kingdom neighborhood to engage in farming.

Mr. William Carden has built some nice stables and lots with running water through each lot.

We have a superabundance of rain which is staying the farming business at present, to some extent.

Mr. O'Hara passed through here Tuesday and will return in a few weeks with spectacles to suit all kind of eyes.

Mr. Amos Merrell is talking of digging a new well. I would say be careful of sand, else it might do like the old one, cave in and pull the hole in after it.

The so-called la grippe which has invaded this section, seems to be of an aggravated form of the old time influenza complicated with catarrhal fevers.

Miss Linnie Phillips, daughter of Mr. Dud Phillips, near Shelby, died on last Tuesday. She was buried at the Bay Springs cemetery. Rev. Mr. W. P. Hall preached her funeral. The entire neighborhood join in sympathy for the family in their bereavement.

Mr. Bunk Shrader is talking of rebuilding his grist and flour mill near Waxahatchee. His old customers would be greatly relieved from having to go so far to mill. To see uncle Jack at his old stand grinding, would seem to be more natural than science itself.

This precinct is pretty well supplied with Baptist preachers. Three or four ordained and three or four more about ready to be ordained. With a proper division of the word of truth in preaching the plan of salvation, they may reasonably expect to build up some of the almost broken down churches in our midst.

W. P. L.

DIED.

On Friday of last week, Feb. 5th, at the residence of her son, George Glaze, near Vincent, in this county, Mrs. Martha C. Glaze, widow of the late John T. Glaze, Sr.

Mrs. Glaze was born in Green County, Ga., in 1815; married Jno. T. Glaze in 1834, and moved to Alabama in 1848, and settled in Chambers county. From Chambers county the family moved to Talladega county in 1856, and settled near Alpine where they resided till 1881, when they moved to Shelby county. Mr. Glaze, her husband, died in 1883, since which time Mrs. Glaze has lived with her son.

She had many friends in Talladega and Shelby, who will be grieved to hear of her death.

If it wasn't for the fools in this world, wise men would have to work for a living.

Some people are better when they are sick than at any other time.

SWEEPING REDUCTION

* IN PRICES *

In our entire line in order to make room for

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK!

which is soon to arrive, and as we are compelled to have the space we will sell our general stock which consists of the best line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Groceries, Furniture, Queensware, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings at a great reduction and sacrifice of prices.

Some of Our Popular Prices.

Good soft finish Bleaching, per yard	34c
Good cotton Checks, " "	34c
Anniston extra heavy Domestic, per yard	4c
Dress or apron Gingham, " "	4c
Shirting Calico, " "	34c
Outing Flannels, " "	5c
36-inch wide fruit of the loom or Laundale Bleaching, per yard	74c
All-wool red Flannel, per yard	10c
36-inch wide English Percales, " "	8c
French fancy Sateens, " "	8c
Cotton Flannels, " "	44c
Heavy Chevrons for making shirts, " "	5c
Hickory Shirting, " "	5c
All-wool filling Worsteads, " "	7c
Double wide Cashmere, " "	10c
Ladies' Handkerchief, " "	2 for 5c
Two spools Machine Thread, " "	5c
Six balls of Thread, " "	5c
10-4 Dover Sheet, per yard	124c
Ladies' calf skin Shoes, lace or button	90c
Ladies' heavy Working Shoes, " "	70c

Goods advertised will positively not be changed. Remember we guarantee everything as advertised.

Men's good Working Pants	50c
Men's good wool Pants	75c
Men's heavy Overcoats, worth \$4.50 at	\$2.25
Men's Worstead Suits	\$2.50
Men's Laundered Shirts, Collars and Cuffs attached, in all colors, at	35c
Men's Laundered White Shirts at	45c
Men's Working Shirts	from 15c. up
Boys' Knee Suits at	75c
Boys' Knee Pants at	25c
Boys' Crush Hats	25c

Our Cut Prices in Groceries.

Good green Rio Coffee	7 lbs. for \$1.00
Arbuckle's Roasted Coffee, per lb.	17c
Y. C. Sugar	21 lbs. for \$1.00
Soda in pound packages	.6 for 25c
Smoking Tobacco, per lb.	.20c
Good Chewing Tobacco, per lb.	25c

On Flour, Meats and other heavy Groceries we will give you the LOWEST market prices.

We have on hand a fine line of

LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES,

which we will close out regardless of value.

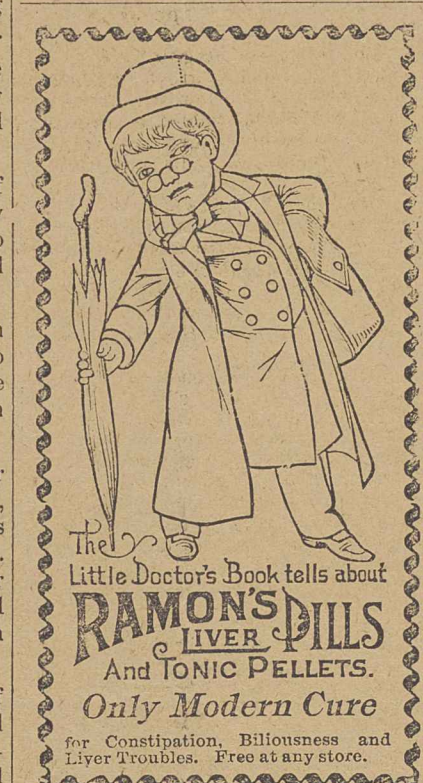
If you give our little paper a careful reading and consider well the promises and attractions set forth, as these are not mere words but facts which we will stand ready to demonstrate whenever you see fit to give us a call and see for yourself and you will soon find out that we are actually selling the very best goods at the lowest prices. When you come to town don't be misled but follow the crowd and they will lead you straight to our two-story brick building, which has been recently built by James H. Page especially for our business, where you will find us ready to give you our best and politest attention.

COLUMBIANA MERCANTILE CO.,

BY ERLICK & LEFKOVITS,

Corner Main and East College Sts., two-story Brick Building, Columbiana, Ala.

We buy all country produce and pay the highest market price for same.



The Little Doctor's Book tells about
RAMON'S PILLS
AND TONIC PELLETS.
Only Modern Cure
for Constipation, Biliousness and Liver Troubles. Free at any store.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
deci7-26-ly. Brooklyn, New York

Sheriff's Sale.

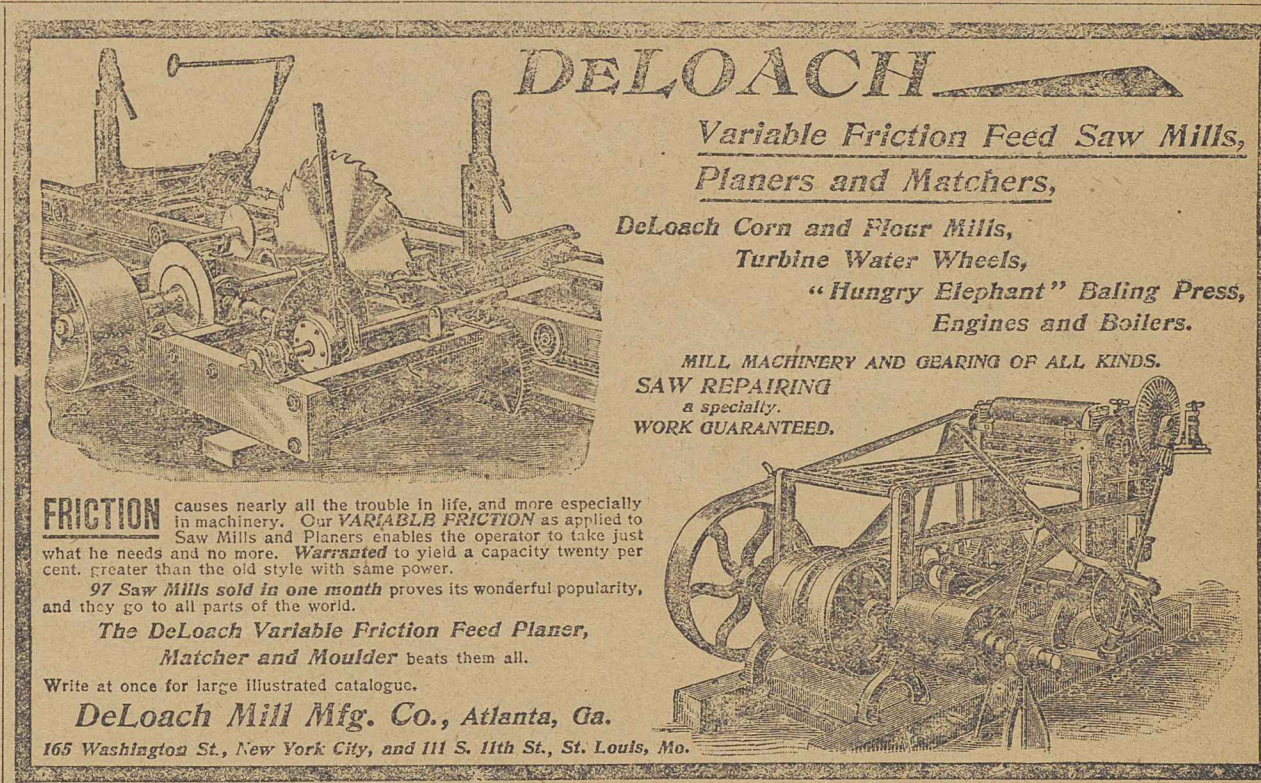
By virtue of two F. Fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell in front of the court house door in the town of Columbiana, on the 22d day of February, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, section five (5), township (24), range (13) east. The rock and timber right in nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, section (24), township (22), range (3) west.

Levied upon as the property of Mrs. Minnie Hardy, and will sell her interest in the above mentioned property, to satisfy said F. Fas. in my hands in favor of Ransom Lucas and J. R. Warren.

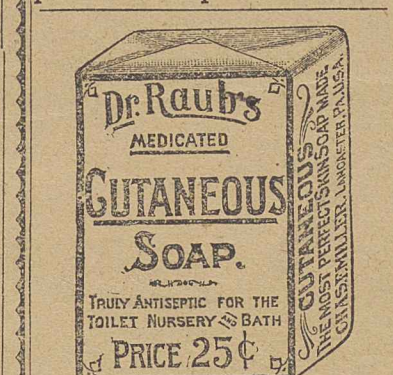
This 12th day of January, 1897.
E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

RAMON'S Liver Pills removes the bile. The Tonic Pellet tones up the system. Combined form a Perfect Treatment. 25c.



DELOACH
Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills, Planers and Matchers.
DeLoach Corn and Flour Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, "Hungry Elephant" Baling Press, Engines and Boilers.
MILL MACHINERY AND GEARING OF ALL KINDS.
SAW REPAIRING a specialty. WORK GUARANTEED.
The DeLoach Variable Friction Feed Planer, Matcher and Moulder beats them all.
Write at once for large illustrated catalogue.
DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
165 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

"Nothing else like it." The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



It lasts twice as long as others. A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,
FRANCIS MILLED TOILET
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Lancaster, Penn.
ESTABLISHED, 1829.

The Southern railway company having established a full coupon ticket agency at this place, parties wishing through tickets to points in Texas or any part of the United States or Canada, can secure them at the railroad office at Columbiana, at the lowest current rates. For any information as to rates, routes, &c., apply to
W. M. CALOCHAN, Agent.

RAMON'S Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, a perfect Treatment for constipation and biliousness. One pill a dose.

LESTER, MASON & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Columbiana, Alabama.

Beg leave to inform their customers that they have in stock every thing necessary to supply their wants, and which they propose to sell at a small profit, and as cheap as any other house.

—DRY GOODS.—

A full line of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies Fine Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c. Prints, Gingham, Chambray, Percale, Worsted, Henrietta, Cashmere, Sateen, Suitings, Flannels and Linseys of all kinds, Dress Linings, Jeans, Cassimers of all kinds, Sheet, Osnaburgh, Drillings, Checks, Bleaching, Hickory Stripes, Bed Ticking, Ready Made Shirts of all kinds, Hats and Caps in endless varieties, Blankets, Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys, as cheap as the cheapest, Trunks and Valises, Boots and Shoes of every description. In fact, a complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, and anything else in the Dry Goods line.

—GROCERIES.—

We keep everything in the Grocery line. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Meat, Lard, Rice, Flour, Salt, Tobacco and Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, &c.

—FURNITURE.—

Everything needed to furnish your house from parlor to kitchen, in a comfortable and neat style. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

COFFINS AND BURIAL MATERIAL.
In this line we have just what you may need. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

Under this head, we are almost sure to have almost anything you may call for, such as School Books, Blank Books, Pencils, Pens, Inks and Stationery of all kinds.
We respectfully solicit your trade.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

JNO. W. PITTS, - - - Manager.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Church Directory.

M. E. Church South—
Rev. T. M. Wilson, Pastor.
Preaching every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; I. D. Mason, Supt.

Baptist Church—
Rev. E. B. Teague, D.D., Pastor.
Preaching every 2d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; A. P. Longshore, Supt.

Presbyterian Church—
Rev. W. L. Sinnott, Pastor.
Preaching every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; D. R. McMillan, Supt.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

J. R. Beavers paid Birmingham a visit Friday.

W. B. Browne paid the Magic city a visit Thursday.

Good New Orleans molasses at 25 cents per gallon, at J. H. Hammonds.

We would be glad if all of our local correspondents would send in their letters not later than Monday.

Dr. E. A. Matthews, of Clanton, was in the city last week and while here dropped in and subscribed for the Advocate.

The communication from Centerhill, signed "Papa's Plow Boy," came too late for this issue but will appear in our next.

Our staunch young friend, Robt. McEwen, of beat 9, was in the city Thursday and did not fail to honor the Advocate with a pleasant call.

Bob. Gardner, colored, was brought to jail from Highland last Thursday, by constable R. F. Johnson of that beat, charged with the murder of S. P. McKnight, a white citizen of that community.

Deputy Sheriff Norris arrested and placed in jail, on Monday afternoon, Jesse and John Holt, accused of appropriating goods belonging to the Columbiana Mercantile Co., without their knowledge or consent.

Messrs. Jim and Will Vest, Frank and Jim Robertson and Alphonse Verchott, undertook last Saturday to kill all the rabbits in this vicinity. They did not kill all, but got about as many as they could bring home. Jim Vest says he killed 7.

So many of our good friends called on the Advocate last Friday that it is impossible for us to personate them. We are always glad to see our friends and they will always find the latch string of the Advocate office hanging on the outside. All they have to do, is to pull it and come in.

While the revenue bill was before the House last week, a laugh was enjoyed over an amendment to the clause taxing gas companies, by Mr. Longshore, that "the gas works of the democratic party during the campaign of 1898 be exempt from taxation."

Last Thursday Sheriff Vest received a telegram from Gov. Johnston suspending the sentence in the case of Walter McAdams till Friday February 19th, at which time he will be hanged unless he is again respited or his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Quite a crowd was in town last Friday, but none of them would admit that they came to the hanging.

In the communication on the Cahera Election, published in the Advocate of last week occurred the following sentence:

"Their election was duly and in all respects as required by the charter, certified to by the mayor and council." This should have read as follows: Their election was duly and in all respects as required by the charter, certified to by the mayor and council.

The Advocate is proud of its staff of local reporters. Their letters are generally interesting and newsy, but some of them will persist in writing about "Tom's going to see his best girl," "Jake taking his best girl to ride," &c. Such items may be interesting to you and Jake and their best girls, but to nobody else. Of course, a little pleasantry is not only permissible but enjoyed by most readers. Give us the local news and happenings in your neighborhood but please let "the best girls" and "the best fellows" rest for awhile.

REHOBETH.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
Health of community very good since the "grip" has left us.

Prof. Mackey has closed out his school at this place.

Sunday school was reorganized at the M. E. church last Sunday.

Say, Brit, wake up old fellow! What is the attraction down at the railroad?

The cold freeze has damaged the oat crop to some extent in this section.

Farmers are far behind with their work in the fields on account of bad weather and sickness.

Judge Clinkscales went down to Vincent the other day to help Judge Jennings expound the law.

We are glad to hear that the bill introduced by Mr. Longshore to alter the boundary line between Shelby and St. Clair has been shelved away in the pigeon hole, for the boys in St. Clair were beginning to kick like a bay steer.

I have been asked to inform the readers of the Advocate that Kindrick's mill is in fine fix for making meal and flour. Bring in your produce, the boys can set you up with anything from a corn "dodger" to a cigar. Try them.

Where are you "Socksless Jerry"? I want you my lover, yes I do. When the winter winds are sighing, And the valentines are lying, Can't you hear me, the "lone girl" of St. Clair crying for her lover?

I didn't know your postoffice "Jerry" my love, Or I would have written to you long ago. But come to me "Jerry" my honey, and my lover, Because I want you "Jerry" yes I do. "Lone Hannah Mariah" thinks that she is in it, But bring up your ball of stocking thread, And I will help you spin it.

REPORTER.

VINCENT.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
The "grip" has struck Mr. D. C. Davis' family. We regret to learn that he and his wife are both in bed.

Mr. Self and family have moved into their new residence on East Highland. We give them a hearty welcome.

Mrs. W. A. Brown and Mrs. Gray, of Sylacauga, are visiting their parents and friends here this week.

Sunday was a pretty day and Bro. Kidd had a good congregation to which he preached a very able and instructive sermon.

Say, Mr. W. J., of Harpersville, you had better come up and look after your property more closely, as another party had possession Sunday night.

One of our esteemed friends of Texas has written to us to have the Advocate sent to them. They want to keep up with their old home news.

County Supt. E. Williams, states that Miss Mattie Kidd, teacher at Cobb, stood a creditable examination (second grade) before the board of education at Wilsonville last Saturday.

The young ladies of our town gave us a nice serenade one night last week. Which one of the girls lost the bell? Come again girls, "Music in the Air" sounds very sweet.

Vincent has challenged Harpersville for a public debate next Friday night, and they have accepted. The debate will be instructive and exciting. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. High Adams, (nee Miss Nannie Elliott) died Sunday a. m., and was buried at the Elliott cemetery Monday afternoon. She leaves a husband and two little children. They have our deepest sympathy.

County Supt. of Education, Eugene Williams, received a telegram Feb. 2d, from Mississippi, that his father was critically ill with pneumonia. A letter brings the sad news of his death on the 5th inst. He was buried on Saturday the 6th, with Masonic honors.

The young people of our town had a Valentine party on Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. E. C. Lides. They all report having a fine time; even the "old Texas batchelor" was bragging about the nice love letters he got. Say Mr. Lijah, I don't think you can well get out of taking a Vincent girl back with you.

OCCASIONAL.

RAMON'S Nerve and Bone Oil Cures Rheumatism, Cuts, Sores, Burns and Bruises. Large bottle 25 cents.

WILLSONVILLE DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
The fall oat crop is damaged very little by the cold snap.

Martin Fowler has opened up his shops in Harpersville in full blast.

Health of our town and surrounding country improving, we are glad to say.

Amos Daniels and J. H. Weldon made a business trip to Columbiana Thursday of last week.

J. F. Pope made a business trip to Oxford the first of last week and returned home Wednesday.

John H. Crawford lost one of his children. It died last Thursday morning; la gripe was the cause.

W. H. Nimmo, of Oxmoor furnace, is at home on a short visit and to recruit up after having the la gripe.

J. L. Ray continues to ship some charcoal, but the demand is not very good—price low and pay days long between.

Mrs. and Miss Pope from Alpine, are visiting Mrs. Bell Dalsheim. Hope they will have a pleasant visit and a good time.

It is rumored about town that there will be a wedding in the near future. Perhaps we will be able to say more about it later.

Amos Daniels opened the doors of J. H. Weldon & Son's store Monday morning of last week and resumed business on a cash basis.

Will Smith and Blake Edwards departed Tuesday for Birmingham to look up some employment. Hope they will be successful in getting good paying jobs.

Mr. Clem Butler made a trip to Birmingham to consult a doctor. Clem has been in bad health for some time and looks very badly. Hope he will soon be well.

We are having plenty of rain and the wells are getting filled up and people have a better supply of good healthy water which they did not have during the fall months.

J. H. Robertson and lady spent several days last week at their old home. Come again folks, we are always glad to see you any time. Old homes are pretty hard to give up all at once.

Farmers still continue to haul their cotton to Sylacauga from this market and say that they can make from three to four dollars per bale by hauling to that market. What is the matter with Hannah?

Bro. McCora preached two very able sermons Sunday in the Baptist church, one at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Bro. McCora is a good preacher and besides, is a very pleasant and interesting gentleman.

Business is very dull in our town. Farmers are staying at home repairing fences and cleaning out bryar patches. I notice that there is an unusual amount of that kind of work being done this winter, which speaks well for the farmers.

The railroad company has not sent their men around to receive cross ties yet. The merchants still continue to receive them from the men who bring them in to sell on grub basis, which is about all they can do. The town is literally fenced in with ties.

We are led to believe that on hangman day (Friday) Wilsonville was pretty well represented in Columbiana. However, nobody went to see the hanging done. But naturally, all had some very important business to attend to on that particular day.

It is remarkable that drummers have been very scarce in our town for the last week. We had a masonic insurance agent with us a day or two but he did no business. He said he never struck a town so well worked, every man was carrying one or two policies.

J. W. Bolin shipped one thousand dollars worth of lumber to some "sharks" in Chicago, and has lost the whole shipment. There ought to be some way of getting after such daylight thieves. Losses of that kind are very hard on people these times who are trying to make an honest living. Mr. Bolin is illy able to stand such drafts on his capital.

MIKE KINLEY.

A prominent farmer of Wilcox county draws a distinction between a farmer and a cotton raiser. A farmer lives at home and has a surplus at the end of the year, the cotton raiser goes in debt for his supplies and turns his crop over to his creditors as soon as it is ginned. —Athens Courier.

LEWIS BLOWS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
Farmers are busy arranging for another crop.

W. C. Powell paid Columbiana a visit Saturday.

Prof. S. S. Crumpton still has a good school at Fourmile.

We are glad to say that Mr. W. S. Taylor's little boy, who has been very sick, is improving.

Mr. J. H. Mason, of the Advocate, paid his daughter, Mrs. Mary Powell, a visit Sunday.

Dave Spearman and Miss Mattie Stone, of Fourmile, were married Sunday on Yellow Leaf.

We would like to know what has become of "Papa's Plow Boy." We will bet a finger cake it was Papa's Plow Girl.

Mr. Milom and wife, of Vincent, spent Sunday and Sunday night on Fourmile. Come again, we are always glad to welcome you.

John Powell was absent from home a few days last week, and in his rounds made it convenient to stop at Vincent.

We are going to have plenty of public roads, but we don't know so much about the plenty of hands to work them. They are now reviewing the Crenshaw and Jackson road and we are afraid reviewing will be about all they will do. We suggest that we work the roads that we already have.

FRED.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Taylor desire to express their heartfelt thanks and appreciation to their many friends for the kindnesses and services rendered them during the illness of their little boy. To one and all, please accept our kindest thanks.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
We wish to thank the good people of the Harpersville neighborhood, for the kind and prompt attention given our father, George Temple, Sr., during his last illness.

MRS. N. H. PARKER & BROTHERS.

Mardi Gras Carnival, New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala.

For the occasion of the Mardi Gras Carnival, to be held at New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., March 2nd and 3rd, 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets to New Orleans and Mobile and return, at rate of one first class limited fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be on sale February 26, 27, and 28th, and March 1st, limited for return passage to March 10th, 1897. Call on any agent for further information.

An Atlanta Enterprise of Great Merit.

It affords us pleasure to call special attention to the advertisement of "The Mothers' Friend," appearing in this issue.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., of Atlanta, Ga., have at great expense issued a most attractive and meritorious book, which they mail free, containing information of the greatest value and importance to all ladies expecting to become mothers.

This "Mothers' Friend" is a remedy wonderful in its effects, and relieves the expectant mother of incredible suffering and robs the final hour of confinement of its dread, pain and terror, is fully attested by the experience of happy mothers all over this continent.

A perusal of the book will convince any lady, and the use of "Mothers' Friend" cause her to become its enthusiastic friend, blessing the hour when first she heard of it and was induced to use it.

Send your name and address to The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., and receive in return, free, this excellent book, "To Expectant Mothers," containing information of value to all ladies.

ESTABLISHED, 1848. D. A. ALTICK'S SON, Manufacturer of High Grade Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, &c.

We claim to build, not the CHEAPEST, but the BEST for the money.

Send for catalogue, and by mentioning this paper we will allow you an EXTRA DISCOUNT.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON, LANCASTER, PENN.

KENTUCKY DEW WHISKY. STANDARD OF PURITY.

Distilled of Carefully Selected Grain and Pure Limestone Spring Water; Matured in Wood and Bottled under Our Own Supervision. Kentucky Dew is the leader of Fine Old Fashioned Sour Mash Whiskies for Mellowness and Richness of Flavor has no superior. Buy Kentucky Dew bottled by the Distiller if you want an absolutely Pure Whisky for the club or sick room. Ask your dealer for KENTUCKY DEW, bottled by ourselves. If he hasn't it write us.

OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, D. MESCHENDORF, Proprietor, LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH. WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE. OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST. Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

Ladies Who Suffer

From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation, are soon restored to health by

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is a combination of remedial agents which have been used with the greatest success for more than 25 years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of

Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood when Menstruation is Scant, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as its tonic properties have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening the system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.

"A daughter of one of my customers missed menstruation from exposure and cold, and on arriving at puberty her health was completely wrecked, until she was twenty-four years of age, when upon my recommendation, she used one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator, completely restoring her to health."

J. W. HILLMAN, Water Valley, Miss.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT \$1 PER BOTTLE.

FOUND AT LAST.

John T. Crawford, of Wilsonville, has invented and patented a rat, vermin and snake proof building. His patent was issued in December last and he has recently erected two of these buildings in Columbiana. A corn crib for Mr. I. D. Mason and a smoke house for Mr. Rufus Lester. The Advocate man, by invitation of Mr. Crawford has inspected Mr. Mason's crib and found it all that he claims for it. Mr. W. R. Carter and others have had their buildings in use for 18 months and they all say that they are in fact rat proof. Mr. Crawford claims that the saving in cost of construction of the house will more than pay for the farm right to say nothing of the fact that when constructed you have a building that is absolutely rat proof. He also claims that the amount of what rats destroy in two years will pay for a crib. Mr. Crawford is now prepared to sell farm rights and will superintend the construction of one building in each neighborhood when requested to do so. For further information, address J. T. CRAWFORD, Wilsonville, Ala.

FOR SALE.

A 6 1/2 horse power engine, in good running order, can be seen at Clem Butler's saw mill. Will be sold very cheap. For price, terms, &c., apply to J. W. PITTS.

February 18, 1897.

NEW MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

WE are now ready to serve our friends and customers in the Millinery and Dress Making line, and would be pleased to have them call on us when in need of anything in our line.

MRS. LARRY ARMSTRONG.

Columbiana, Jan. 25, 1897.

Mardi Gras Carnival, Birmingham, Ala.

For the occasion of the Mardi Gras Carnival, to be held at Birmingham, Ala., March 2nd and 3rd, 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Birmingham and return, at rate of one first class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale February 26, 27, and 28th, and March 1st, limited for return passage to March 10th, 1897.

From points within a radius of 800 miles of Birmingham, tickets will be sold for morning trains March 2.

Call on any agent for further information.

RIDE? WELL! YES.

Nearly everyone rides; and to ride with ease use a pedal that's right.

ROCHESTER PEDALS ARE RIGHT

and every pair is guaranteed. Two styles, Barrel Hub Small Barrel Pedals.

Manufactured by THE ROCHESTER PEDAL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

NIAGARA BICYCLES

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. Reliable Agents Wanted. BUFFALO WHEEL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In effect November 15, 1896.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In effect November 15, 1910

No. 120	STATIONS.	No. 121
3:30pm	W. S. M. ar.	12:30am
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